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CARPENTER SEED CO.

Catalogue
1911

OUR
SEEDS
GROW.



101
NORTH ACADEMY
AVENUE.
PROVO, UTAH.

P.O. Box 93

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

In offering our catalogue to the public we do not publish any flaming pictures or go into any extensive descriptions such as our eastern competitors do in their large catalogues. Please remember that the public has to pay for the printing. We shall try to give our customers extra seeds enough to pay for the difference in the cost of the catalogues. Our manager has had more than thirty years' experience in market gardening, nursery and seed business, and we expect to give our customers the benefit of his experience in the selection of seeds, etc. You may rest assured that there are no varieties mentioned in this list but what we would plant ourselves for profit.

The seeds we offer are tested under our personal supervision before shipment, and every care is taken that none but **reliable, fresh and genuine** goods are sent out. At the same time it must be distinctly understood that **we send no goods with warranty, expressed or implied, in any respect, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.** If the customer does not accept the seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be returned to us at once, and the money that has been paid for them will be refunded.

Provo is justly called the Garden City, no town in the middle west has a better soil or climate for the growing of fine vegetables, and delicious fruits than we have. With railroads diverging in every direction, we are able to make prompt shipments and as this is a common point our freight and express rates are reasonable. Twenty-two passenger trains arrive and depart from this station daily. If you give us a trial order we are satisfied that we shall have your future trade.

We make specialties and defy anyone to furnish anything better. The seeds we buy are purchased from the very best growers in the United States and Europe. All that we ask is that you give us a trial order and you will find that you get more seeds for your money and those that are just as good or better than you can buy of any other seed house in America.

Weights and measures guaranteed and prices as low as those of any other reliable seed house.

We carry a large and choice stock of **Grass Seeds** adapted to the climate of western states. Orders always filled promptly at lowest market prices.

Terms of Sale—Cash with order. Remittances may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express or in registered letters. We will take postage stamps in sums less than \$1.00. Express money orders are always safe, and in case of loss quick adjustment can be made.

Seeds by Mail—We will furnish all Garden Seeds at the prices on the following list, postage paid, except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, Clover, Grain and Grass Seeds, etc. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittance 8 cents per pound to cover postage.

Seeds by Express or Freight—Heavy seeds can be sent at lower rates by express or freight. Full shipping directions are required with order, and will be strictly observed.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed—We guarantee the safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail or express, but request that correspondents will give us plainly their name, postoffice, county and state with order.

The importance of planting **good seed** is the first consideration. Remember, **poor seeds, poor crops**, no matter how great the pains taken in planting or cultivation. Get only the best. We keep them, and our packages are liberally filled.

If you are a market gardener and want a large order, please send us a list of your wants for special prices.

Give us a trial order and remember that we will not be undersold on a general bill of seeds by any responsible seed house in the United States. Our seeds are new and fresh, and will grow.

GARDEN SEEDS BY MAIL.

We will furnish Garden Seeds, at the prices on the following list, postpaid, except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn and Onion Sets. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittance 8 cents per pound to cover postage. **Half pounds sold at pound rates.**

You may select seeds amounting to

\$1.25 for Every \$1.00 Sent Us for Seeds Ordered in Packets and Ounces.

Positively No Premiums on Orders Except Packets and Ounces.

EARLY ORDERS—It is always best to order early, before the assortments are broken and before the rush of planting comes on. We, therefore, offer as a premium on every order of \$1.00 and up that reaches us before March 1st, one package Burrell's Gem Cantaloupe, one pkt. Mammoth Australian Carrot, and one package of Early Pink Tomato.

DESCRIPTION AND PRICE OF NEW AND SPECIAL VARIETIES

BEANS

Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE—Resembles the Valentine, though pods average one-third larger and usually are stringless. Is fully a week earlier than the Improved Valentine.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS WHITE WAX BEANS.

This new bean has, for the last two years, proven to be the best wax bean for this western country. The plants are very vigorous and stiffly erect, holding the pods well above the soil, and keep them free from rust. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long, rather flat in shape, but fleshy, juicy, of a good flavor, bright lemon color and entirely stringless at all stages. They are an enormous cropper and, being white seeded, they are equally good for snap or winter bean. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$1.75. If by mail, add 8c per pound extra.

CABBAGE

HOLLANDER, or DANISH BALL HEAD—The best cabbage to store during the winter, and is in large demand everywhere at profitable prices during the spring months. Our stock is the very best type of this, the best, of all late cabbages. Originated in Denmark and grown and selected for more than fifty years by Danish gardeners, many thousand tons being imported into this country annually. Heads are hard, round, of good marketable size, fine-grained and long keeper. The weight of a head trimmed ready for market is at least one-fourth more than that of any other variety of equal size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

CABBAGE, IMPROVED AMAGER, "DANISH ROUNDHEAD"—Short stemmed, two weeks earlier than above, head round, large, good for winter keeping. Is especially recommended for high and light soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

RED CABBAGE, "DANISH STONEHEAD"—A first rate sort with round, compact heads of an intense red color. The outside leaves are middle sized and covered with a fine silver dew. Will keep through the winter and is highly recommended. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

These Cabbage seeds are grown for us on the Island of Amager, near Copenhagen, Denmark, and are the best obtainable.

CAULIFLOWERS.

DANISH GIANT or DRY WEATHER—Large leaved and large flowering with pure white compact heads. For open ground and forcing. Two weeks later than Snow Ball, when planted at same time. Very resisting against unfavorable seasons and dry weather. Per pkt., 10c; per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; per oz., \$2.00.

EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL—Exceedingly early and hardy and a very sure header. Outer leaves are erect, while the inner ones lap well over the head, protecting from the sun. It is a good late sort. Our seed is of the very best strain. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00.

CORN.

LONGFELLOW—The greatest of all the flint varieties. Ears long, of rich yellow color. Enormously productive, outyielding any field corn we have ever grown. Will prove to be the greatest value to the farmers of the far North. Ripens earlier than any of the flints. Don't fail to try it, if you want a big yielding flint corn. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

NEW GOLDEN BANTAM—THE EARLIEST OF ALL SWEET CORN—This new Sweet Corn, offered by us to western planters for the first time, is described as the tenderest, sweetest and best evergreen Sweet Corn in existence. Its attractive yellow color being another good feature added to its many good qualities, makes it an easy seller on the market. The stalks are vigorous and strong, grow about 4 feet high and produce 3 to 4 fine eight-rowed ears to 8 inches long. On account of its firm texture it can be planted earlier than any other variety of Sweet Corn. Do not fail to try it. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. By express not prepaid, lbs., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

CANTALOUE.

BLINN STRAIN—This well known and popular cantaloupe is one of the oldest in the country; the ribs are well defined, the netting is very close, but not heavy; it is beautifully colored, and in appearance it ranks among the first. The flesh is solid, thick, very juicy and of a pale green tint. A good shipper and satisfactory in many ways. Price of No. 1 seed: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

POLLOCK STRAIN—This is also a very well established member of the cantaloupe family. It is slightly ribbed, but the netting inclines to run across the seams. This is a heavier cantaloupe than the Blinn, and is considered by some a better shipper; flesh is green, tinged with pink around seed; it is of exceptional quality, and recommended by all who know it. No. 1 seed: pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

BURRELL GEM CANTALOUE—This new melon, offered to our customers for the first time, is the "ne plus ultra" of yellow flesh musk melons. It is another Colorado product, and, like the Rocky Ford cantaloupe, one that we can be proud of. It has a tough, thin rind, well arched ribs covered with closely laced and interlaced gray netting. Shape is quite elongated, the diameter from stem to blossom end being one-third more than from top to bottom. Meat reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spicy; vines vigorous; average weight, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. And, notwithstanding its thin rind, is an ideal shipping melon. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

WINTER MELONS.

These melons can be grown at an altitude of 6,000 feet, and require but ninety-five days to develop. They are the hardest, handsomest and most luscious melons in the world; they are worth double the value of other melons, and you have more than 100 days to market them. They are fine shippers and require one-half less water than common native kinds. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

KING AND QUEEN WINTER WATER MELON—Average weight, twenty-five pounds; spherical in shape; ivory shell; pink center; seeds black. The most luscious, handsome and valuable melons in the world. It is very hardy, does well in any soil which grows melons, never sets an imperfect specimen on its vine, ripens every melon in less than 120 days; has not yet crossed with any other melon; has all within itself to produce; its good qualities reflect its intelligence; it knows no higher source, and refuses to associate with anything below it. It is mother and father of all melons. This is why a lady at the Salt Lake fair last fall gave it the name of King and Queen. It is a prize taker anywhere. These melons have been shipped into this market as late as December, and have sold at 5 cents per pound to the dining car service of the Rio Grande Western. Ripens on the vine third week in August and does not change its conditions for ninety days if not bruised. Shell is as hard as an egg and the melon ripens to within one-eighth of an inch of the shell.

KHIVA or WINTER MUSK MELON—Musk melon for Christmas dinner? Yes, a delicious, sweet musk melon is a rare treat. You can have such, and from your own garden, if you plant the Khiva. It is the most delicately flavored winter-keeping melon we have ever eaten. The flesh is white and very thick, two or three inches deep. The skin is firm, with a grayish, green color, slightly mottled. Is of egg shape, and weighs twelve to thirty pounds. Not real delicious until November and later. They keep nicely until January.

CARROT.

NEW LARGE YELLOW OR GIANT AUSTRALIAN CARROT—In this new competitor among carrots we have a variety which excels all records of even the large Belgian Sorts, hitherto the champions among carrots. In size, yield, weight and quality, it is ahead of them all. It is reported that a single specimen has attained a weight of 15 lbs., and an average yield of **50 tons per acre**. This variety originated at the Australian Experiment Station at Sidney. It is of a beautiful yellow color, which gives to the butter that rich, golden hue we all admire. Its enormous yielding characteristics save one-half the cost of harvesting and reduces the cost of seed to a minimum, as it takes only two pounds to seed an acre. Price per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

VICTORIA CARROT—This Carrot is an improvement on the Long Orange, being much larger and yielding nearly double the tonnage. It is fine grained and one of the very best carrots for cattle, horses and sheep. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

PEAS.

GRADUS—The most attractive novelty of recent years; large, handsome pods resembling Telephone in size and shape, well filled with large peas, ripening with the earliest; is certain to be eagerly sought. Ripening very quickly, the pods must be picked as soon as fit for the table. Habit vigorous, very quick to germinate and push to maturity; foliage large, pale green in color; pods long, straight, slightly rounded at the point. Seed large, wrinkled, cream color. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT—Is the largest podded green pea in cultivation. In habit it resembles the Telephone, but the pods are larger and a bushel of pods will shell out nearly twice as many peas as the Telephone. No pea excels the Teddy in richness, sweetness and flavor. Price: Liberal pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

ONIONS.

EL PASO—A new variety from Mexico. It grows there to a diameter of six inches, weighing two-thirds of a pound; flavored very mildly. Our seed of this variety comes direct from Mexico, bought from farmers and ranchmen. Skin of this onion generally white, but sometimes mixed with red and yellow. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

NEW CRYSTAL WHITE WAX, TENERIFFE SEED—This is a large pure white, flat onion. In the South, especially Texas, during the last few years it has become so popular that there has not been enough seed to meet the demand. In our trials last summer it showed itself to be a valuable variety also for the North. It grows to a good size very early and is the mildest and sweetest of all onions. It is the finest slicing onion for the home garden. True seed is very scarce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

TOMATO.

THE EARLIEST VARIETIES KNOWN.

EARLIANA TOMATO—This is the second season that we have made comparative tests of all early tomatoes, and are pleased to report that the Earliana variety, origin of the Sparks stock, produces fruit earlier than any other variety. The quality is good, of large uniform size, red color. Is very solid. Every gardener will make good profit on early tomatoes when raising Earliana. Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

JUNE PINK TOMATO—This new Tomato resembles Spark's Earliana except in color, which is a fine pink color. It is the earliest pink Tomato grown, and is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. The vines are very robust, almost blight-proof, and very heavy bearers, being the first on the market and lasts till frost. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

LIVINGSTON'S CORLESS—A new globe-shaped scarlet variety which is the most perfect shaped canning variety ever produced. It is the large sized globe shaped, full at the stem end, bright red, a strong grower and cropper. Outside walls are fleshy and thick, producing good, firm fruit. Very little seed cavity and comparatively no inner core. Splendid variety for slicing, but especially good for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

DAHLIA NOVELTIES.

MRS. WINTERS—The grandest of all white dahlias. Read what the introducer says: "In offering this dahlia, I believe I am introducing the best white dahlia yet produced. The claim is a large one, but I believe its merits will justify the claim. Its color is a pure waxy white, which shows no tint or variation even in the strongest sunlight. It blooms very freely, producing flowers from five to seven inches in diameter, with beautifully pointed petals. Another good quality is that it never shows an open center. The plant grows to a height of three feet, and is a rather spreading habit and in type belongs to the Cactus section, but the petals, although pointed, are rather broad." Price, each, 20c.

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE—The freest flowering Cactus Dahlia in the collection, and perfect in form. Color an exquisite shade of rich salmon, with just a suspicion of apricot at the base of the petals. Towards the tips the color deepens gradually to the softest carmine pink. Price, each, 20c.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE LIST

ASPARAGUS.



One ounce will sow about 50 feet of drill for transplanting and produce about 300 plants.

CONOVER COLOSSAL—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up fifteen to thirty sprouts from one to one and a half inches in diameter from a single plant, and spreading less than most sorts. Color deep green; quality good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

The Palmetto—This variety is earlier than others, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth, and is fast becoming the favorite sort everywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing very large white shoots, that in favorable weather remain white as long as fit for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Roots of above varieties, 20c per dozen, \$1.00 per 100, by mail.

BEANS.

DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES.

(Postage, 5c per pound extra.)

One pound will plant about 60 feet of drill, 60 to 80 pounds for one acre.

GREEN POD VARIETIES.

Per pkt., 5c; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

NEW STRINGLESS GREEN POD BEANS—Earliest of all green-podded bush beans. The only absolutely stringless green-podded bean in the market. The pod is round, full and larger and straighter than that of the Red Valentine. In quality it is superior to most other bush beans. Rust-proof in all localities as any can be. Vigorous growing; hardy and productive. Exceedingly crisp and tender, and no approach to stringiness. Sure cropper; pods long and of delicious flavor.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—An early snap-shot variety, producing edible pods thirty days after germination. Very bushy, erect. Pods long, flat, straight.

IMPROVED EARLY RED VALENTINE—Is ten days earlier than any other stock of Valentine beans offered. In addition to this, it is more productive, grows a stronger and more thrifty vine, yields larger and better filled pods than does any other strain of this variety. A single trial cannot but convince the most skeptical that it is all we claim.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE—Resembles the Valentine, though pods average one-third larger and usually are stringless. Is fully a week earlier than the Improved Valentine.

WHITE MARROWAT—Extensively grown for sale in the dry state.

BROAD WINDSOR—(English Dwarf or Broad)—This is entirely different from the common French bean. The large coarse pods are borne on stout plants which are coarser, more erect and less branched than those of the French bean. It is largely used in Europe. Seed large or flat unsymmetrical shape; light brown color. Vary hardy.

BEANS—BUSH LIMA.

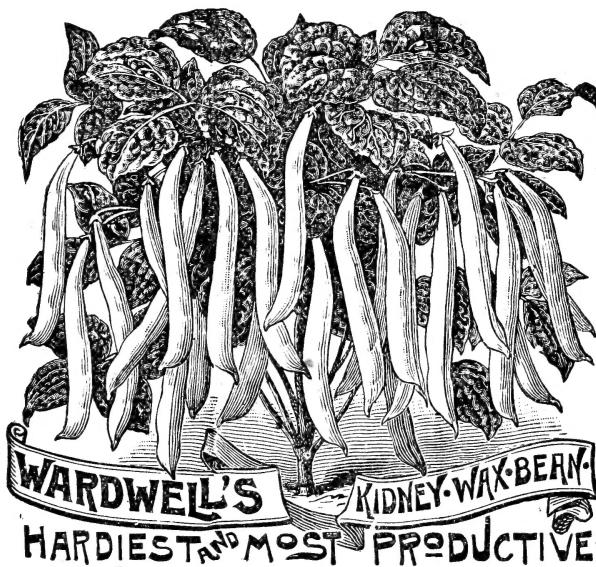
HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—The new Bush Lima grows without the aid of stakes or poles, is compact bush form, from fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious Lima Beans, which can be as easily gathered as the common bush beans. This new Bush Lima is at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas. The size of the leaves is the same as small Lima. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA comes absolutely true from seed—The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect. It is an immense yielder, the handsome large pods being well filled with very large beans, identical in size and luscious flavor with the well-known Pole Limas. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

WAX POD VARIETIES.

Per pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

DWARF BLACK WAX—A very superior snap-short wax bean; ripening among the first earliest, and having the best characteristics. Pods round, yellowish white, fine flavor.



best lima beans grown. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods of the largest size, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Per pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT, or CORN HILL—An old variety, very popular in the central and southern states for planting among corn. It will give a good crop without the uses of poles; vines medium, twining loosely; with dark colored, smooth leaves; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and slightly over the whole surface with reddish-brown dots. Per pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming creamy white as they mature; beans broad, kidney-shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality, green or dry. Per pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c, 1 lb., 15c.

LAZY WIFE—Immensely popular everywhere. It is exceedingly productive and easily gathered. Probably this is why it comes by its very discourteous name. It is an excellent bean. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

KENTUCKY WONDER—Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young and very crisp. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

SCARLET RUNNER or FLOWERING BEAN—A great favorite; both ornamental and useful; height, ten feet, presenting dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October. Used both as a string bean and shelled. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.

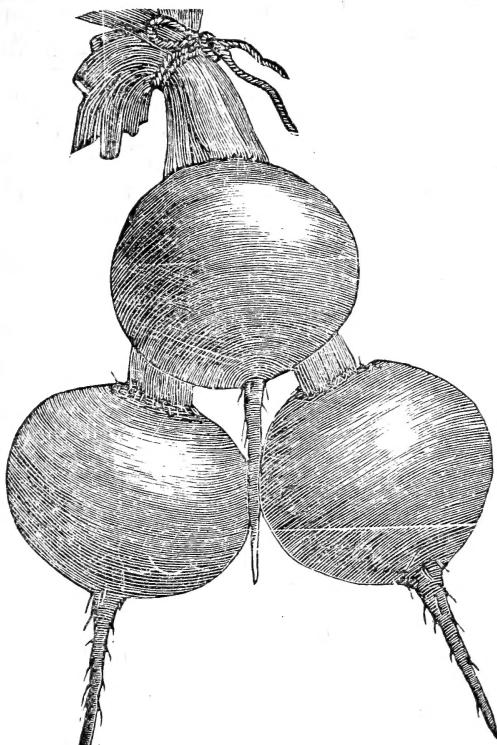
WHITE CREASEBACK—One of the earliest green-podded pole beans. Exceedingly productive and of fine quality. The handsome green pods grow from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round with a crease in the back, hence the name. The pods are entirely stringless, very fleshy and of superb quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

BEETS

One ounce will sow 60 feet of drill; six to eight pounds for one acre in drills.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN—The earliest and best turnip shape beet in the market, being more globular than its parent, the Early Egyptian. Market gardeners should take no other variety for early market. Supply is limited this season.



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.

YELLOW GLOBE—Globular shaped roots; more productive than long red in shallow soil; very nutritious, and a good keeper.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL—Shape, cylindrical; color, deep, rich yellow; flesh yellow, circled with white. Unequalled for feeding stock. It is an enormous cropper.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—A particularly fine stock of Mangel. The roots attain enormous size, smooth and regular in shape. It grows well above ground and is easily pulled. The best variety for deep, loose soil.

HALF SUGAR—This is a cross between Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet. Rich in sugar and yields equal to the Mangel, making it a very valuable acquisition for stock feeding. Do not fail to include this in your order.

TO THE STOCK GROWER:

We wish to call special attention to stock beets and carrots as a feed for cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, etc.

Mangel or stock beets and sugar beets yield from 20 to 50 tons per acre, and we consider a ton of them as valuable for feed as a ton of hay, and with hay at the price which it is bringing now, it is plain to be seen that there is money in raising these roots for stock. With a little extra work they can be kept all winter and there is nothing that produces as much milk as beets and carrots—carrots add that splendid golden color to butter which helps bring the price.

We would advise extensive planting. The best ones are Stock Sugar, Large Red Mangel and Golden Tankard beets; Yellow Australian, White Belgian, Long Orange and Oxhart carrots.

Do not fail to include these in your order for seeds for spring planting.

BROCCOLI

Nearly allied to the Cauliflower, but more hardy. It succeeds best in a moist and rather cold atmosphere.

LARGE WHITE MAMMOTH—A valuable variety, with very large, firm heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

This is one of the best vegetables for winter use, producing from the axils of the leaves an abundance of sprouts resembling small cabbages; of excellent, mild flavor. It is a delicacy much esteemed in Europe. Sow in seed-bed middle of spring and transplant and manage as winter cabbage.

DWARF IMPROVED—A variety producing compact sprouts of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN—A very popular early turnip-shape variety. Has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red.

THE LENTZ—It is as early as the Egyptian, flesh very tender and sweet at all times, whether old or young; very productive, good keeper, and will produce a crop in six weeks from the time of planting the seed.

ECLIPSE—It is nearly as early as the Egyptian and much more desirable, owing to its globe shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a firm, small top, very sweet, very fine and dark blood color. It is desirable for market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness, as well as its other numerous good qualities.

EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP—Here we have the old stand-by, the turnip beet, with its dark red color, well known to so many homesteads. It is useless to occupy space in describing it, suffice to say, it is the best variety for family use.

STOCK BEETS.

Nothing better for cattle, hogs and sheep.
Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED SUGAR—In general, the most desirable beet for the factory is one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest beets in cultivation. In size it is medium or little below, yielding from ten to fifteen tons per acre, and containing from sixteen to eighteen per cent of sugar.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR—This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort; a little larger than Vilmorin's Improved, yielding from twelve to eighteen tons, and containing about the same amount of sugar. It grows below the surface, and the green leaves are rather large and spreading, with wavy edges.

BORECOLE OR KALE

Kale may be grown in almost any soil, but the richer it is the more abundant the product. Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May in prepared beds, transplant in June, and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.

DWARF GREEN GERMAN—Leaves yellowish green; very compact and beautifully curled. Sow in September for winter and early spring use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy and much improved by frost. Two feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

CABBAGE



Jersey Wakefield.

One oz of seed will produce 1,500 plants.
Per Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

ALL-HEAD EARLY CABBAGE—It is among the earliest of the large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than Early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS CABBAGE—Produces fair sized heads in eighty to eighty-five days from sowing of seed. Does not form as large a head as "Etampes," but is ahead of this variety several days. An important acquisition for the market gardener and those who grow cabbage for early market.

EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES—One of the earliest cabbages, producing well formed conical heads, remarkably large for so early a ripener. Whoever plants it will be amazed in its early maturity, and if he be a market gardener, will be able to place it in market ahead of all competitors.

EARLY YORK—This is one of the earliest varieties—deficient, however, in size, and without ability to stand the heat of the summer.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A well known and very popular early variety, in season very close to the Wakefield; heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use but also for winter cabbage.

TRUE JERSEY WAKEFIELD—This is an admirable sort, and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature in the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our seed is true Long Island grown.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun and it produces very fine, large heads after the earliest sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly.

EARLY SUMMER—This variety is about five days later than the Wakefield, but, being fully double the size, it may be classed as the best large early cabbage; in weight it is equal to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves enable it to be planted nearly as close as the Wakefield—about 12,000 to the acre. Flat Dutch, Fottlers, etc., producing no larger heads, can only be grown at the rate of 8,000 to the acre.

ALL SEASONS—A new Drumhead cabbage as early and every way as good as Early Summer, but yielding heads from a third to a half as large again. This new cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July, matures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while the solid heads are from a third to a half as large again. As a rule, our earliest cabbages are only good as early cabbage, being too small for late, or too small and too thin to be kept over winter; but the head of this new cabbage being large and also thick through make it a most excellent variety, either for extreme early, or fall or spring market.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish-brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state.

SUREHEAD—This sort produces large, round, flattened heads which are of uniform size, very hard, and of fine texture, and weigh from ten to fifteen pounds. It is a good keeper and shipper, of fine quality and certain to head even in unfavorable seasons.

LATE LARGE DRUMHEAD—This is also a very large fall and winter variety. It is similar in most respects to the Premium Flat Dutch, but the heads are more rounded on top; it is also generally longer in size.

FOTTLER'S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK—This has proved to be a most excellent acclimated second early variety. It is low on the stump, heads solid and compact, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each, and is sure to head. From seed sown in March good sized heads can be marketed in June. A very valuable variety.

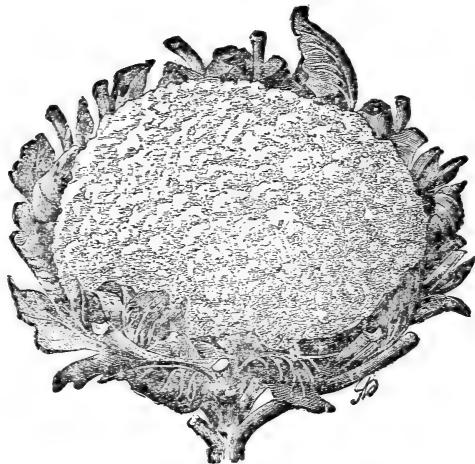
MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD—Late; the largest cabbage grown. Under high culture it is compact and hard, and of fairly good quality.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—The finest flavored of all the cabbage family; large and solid; used extensively in the markets of Europe, but not so well known in this country.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—This is the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. Heads deep red to the center, and will frequently average twelve inches. A sure cropper, and in every way a first-class sort.

SEE PAGE 4 FOR DANISH CABBAGE

CAULIFLOWER



DANISH SNOWBALL.

One ounce will produce 1,500 to 2,000 plants.

EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL—Exceedingly early and hardy and a very sure header. Outer leaves are erect, while the inner ones lap well over the head, protecting from the sun. It is a good late sort. Our seed is of the very best strain. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., \$2.00; 1-4 lb., \$6.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—(Selected.) This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf, with solid pure white heads of superior quality. Per pkt., 10c; 1 oz., \$2.00; 1-4 lb., \$6.00

Danish Giant or Dry Weather—Large leaved and large flowering with pure white compact heads. For open ground and forcing. Two weeks later than Snow Ball, when planted at same time. Very resisting against unfavorable seasons and dry weather. Per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

EARLY PARIS—An excellent French variety, and the popular early sort in the Paris markets. Being so early, it must always be a favorite. Per pkt., 10c; 1-4 oz., 30c; oz., 90c; 1-4 lb., \$2.25.

HENDERSON'S SNOWBALL—This is perhaps the earliest of all cauliflower and a great favorite among market gardeners. The heads are somewhat smaller than Danish Snowball and it is at least a week earlier. Per pkt., 10c; 1-2 oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Three pounds for one acre.

Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

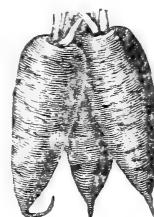
EXTRA EARLY SHORT FORCING—An excellent forcing variety, very tender and fine flavor; small growth.

OX-HEART or GUERANDE—This new French carrot is one of the most valuable of all recent introductions, either for family use or markets. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of three or four inches at the neck and of most beautiful shape and rich orange color. It is of extra fine quality and very productive.

DANVER'S HALF LONG ORANGE—A decided acquisition of the Half Long type, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for the stock-breeder and valuable to the market gardener. With this variety the planter secures the largest return to the acre with the least difficulty of harvesting.

LONG ORANGE—The old stand-by, both for table use and for stock feeding; for late summer and winter. Fed to milch cows, it increases the flow of rich milk and imparts to the butter a fine flavor and good color.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. It will grow to a very large size, on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse; is raised exclusively for stock. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



SWEET CORN

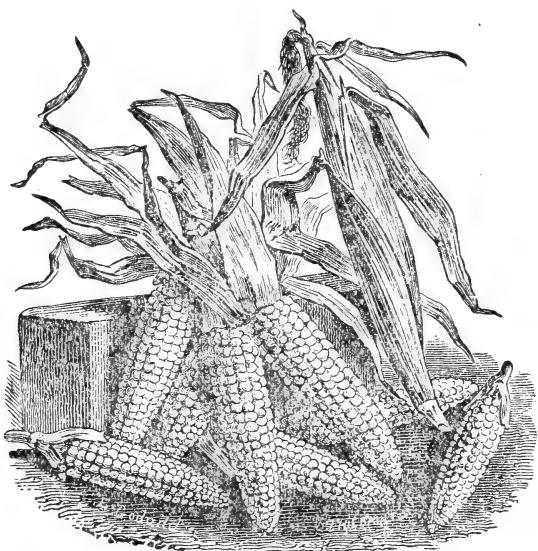
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5c; per lb., 10c; by mail, 8c per pound extra.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—The largest and best extra early sweet corn. The stalks are no larger than those of the White Cob Corn, but each stalk furnishes two or more large, fine-shaped ears, which are fit for use before those of any other sort. The ears are twelve-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, with no opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort.

WHITE COB CORY—Selected for white cob and white kernel from the original and earliest. For a strictly early for first market and home use you can't be far wrong with White Cob Cory. We offer northern grown extra early matured seed.

RED COB CORY—This is the original Cory corn, having tint of red on the kernels with reddish cob. While later than either above, it is preferred by many for its sweetness.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—One of the earliest, maturing for table in sixty days after germination. Height of stalk, three feet; not a sugar-corn, but a decided acquisition, so very early in the season. Especially recommended for localities demanding a very early, hardy variety.



SWEET CORN.

use. It is very productive, the ears are of a large size, tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in an edible condition. This variety, with one or two of the early varieties for a succession, is necessary to every garden.

MAMMOTH EVERGREEN—This produces the largest ears of any sweet corn, a single ear sometimes weighing as much as two or three pounds; quality very sweet and luscious. It ripens a little later than the Evergreen, and the cobs are large; the kernels are flatter.

BLACK MEXICAN—The sweetest and most desirable for family use. When dry the kernels are black. The corn is not equaled in sweetness by any other sort.

Parties desiring Sweet Corn to sow thickly for fodder will do well to write us. We sometimes have lots very suitable for that purpose.

POP CORN OR PARCHING

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5c; 1 lb., 10c.

(Postage, 8c per pound extra.)

WHITE RICE—A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, and resembling rice; color, white; very prolific.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—The stalks grow six feet high and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch.

SELECTED FIELD CORN SEED

Liberal packets, 5c; 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

(Postage at rate of 8c per pound must be added if sent by mail.)

FLINT SORTS.

AUSTRALIAN WHITE FLINT—The earliest and surest variety we have for Colorado and the arid lands of the West. It will actually endure more drought and cold than any other variety known. Grows to a height of six to ten feet, ears varying from eight to twelve inches long, usually eight or ten-rowed, one and two ears on a stalk.

SANFORD'S WHITE—(75 days.) Early, prolific, good size ear and small cob. Ears average nine to fifteen inches in length, well filled out.

DENT SORTS.

KING OF THE EARLIES—(85 days). Minnesota grown. Stalks grow six to seven feet high, ears from seven to nine inches long, very deep, soft grain, and small red cob; 12 to 16-rowed. Valuable for the extreme north.

UTAH YELLOW DENT—An early Dent variety, ripening with the Flint varieties, and can be grown in almost any locality. Stalks large, with broad leaves, ears eight to ten inches, sixteen-rowed, grain yellow, making a good quality of meal.

SWADLEY—A pale yellow Dent; has been grown in Colorado for more than twenty years. A very early and prolific variety adapted to high elevations.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—(90 days.) This variety has smaller ears than late kinds, but is valuable to grow, as it matures earlier. Planted as late as July 4th, it has fully matured by October 1st. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows, grown

eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care, from the original stock.

IMPROVED LEAMING—(90 days.) This is one of the earliest large yellow Dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting. It is extra early and not a hard, flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome with deep, large grains; orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium size, tapering gradually, producing two good ears each.

IOWA GOLD MINE CORN—(90 days.) A medium early large, yellow Dent that is valuable for parts of Iowa and the Middle States. The grain is deep, a golden yellow color, ears of good size. Cob small.

IOWA SILVER MINE CORN—(30 days.) The stalks grow to a height of seven or eight feet and set the ears about three and a half to four feet from the ground. The ears measure from ten to twelve inches in length and often weigh one and a half pounds. They are very uniform in size and shape, with sixteen to twenty straight rows of deep pure white kernels on a small white cob. It is the heaviest yielder we know, having yielded over 200 bushels to the acre. Seventy pounds of ears will make sixty-two pounds of corn. It is entirely distinct and will give satisfaction.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—(100 days.) The stock is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact, and heavy. Two grains will more than span the cob. The cob is small. By a test, seventy ears weighed eighty-seven and one-half pounds, of which the cobs alone weighed only seven pounds. It matures early. We recommend it highly.

BRAZILIAN, or STOOLING FLOUR CORN—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks, each stalk bearing two or three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder than common corn, and more bushels in shelled corn, containing a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, yields a finer flour that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as good as those made of wheat flour; also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Four pounds will plant one acre. Per lb., 10c; per 10 lbs., 50c; per 100 lbs., \$4.50.

When wanting a large quantity of Field Corn, be sure to ask for prices.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills. Two pounds, one acre.

Per pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EARLY CLUSTER—A very popular early cucumber producing its fruit in clusters near the root of the plant. Its usual length is about five inches; skin prickly; flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored.

BOSTON PICKLING—A distinct variety which has obtained a great degree of popularity in Boston market as a pickle. Medium long; a great producer.

CHICAGO or WESTERFIELD PICKLING—Very popular with the Chicago market gardeners and extensively grown in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at end, with very large and prominent spines; color, deep green.

COOL AND CRISP—The peculiar feature of this variety is the knobs or protuberances upon which the spines are placed are very prominent, giving an attractive appearance. This variety is the earliest and most prolific of all pickling cucumbers; will become a standard sort. Dark green, almost black.

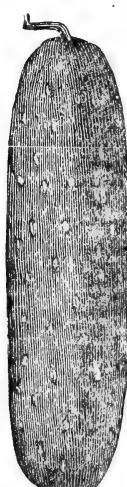
EARLY WHITE SPINE—Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. **In this country this variety is used more, perhaps, than any other for forcing under glass.**

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE—A selected strain of the White Spine. Is very uniform in size and exceedingly early, at same time makes long growth—ten to twelve inches. The variety for forcing and early market.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Unquestionably this is the most popular general purpose cucumber in the West. When matured is nine to twelve inches long, very solid and crisp; retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. One of the best for small pickling if picked promptly.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—This novelty is entirely distinct from all other cucumbers, climbing on poles, trellises, fences, etc., like a gourd. The vines are vigorous and healthy, and produce large numbers of fine, large smooth cucumbers of excellent quality. They are especially fine for slicing.

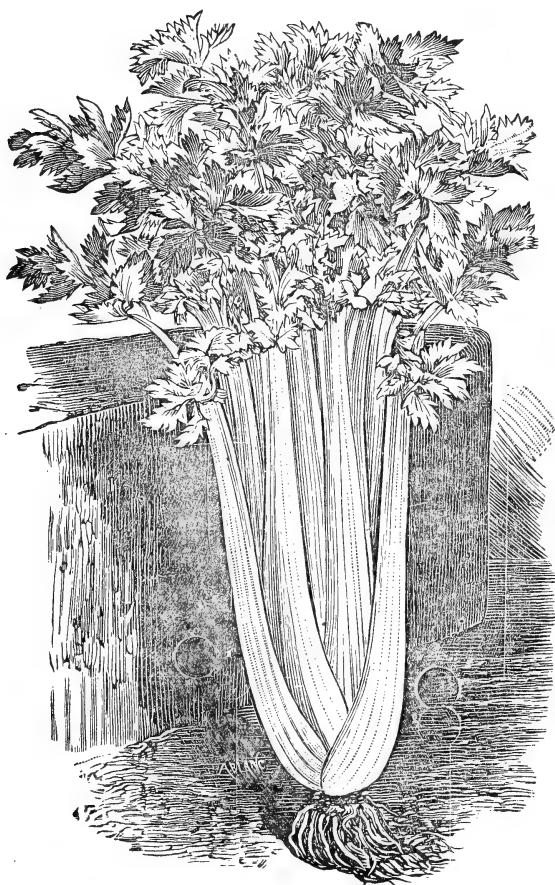
GIANT PERA—This is the largest of all the cucumber family of fine quality. Invaluable. Should be planted in every collection.



CELERY

One ounce will make about 2,500 plants.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb.; \$2.00.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.

cover slightly first of autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible, even when deep snow prevails. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

WHITE PLUME—This celery is valued because, naturally, the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and hearts are white; by simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, and of good flavor, and very early.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—The plant is of beautiful appearance, of close habit, and compact growth and straight, vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle, and of delicate flavor, surpassed by no other variety, while it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Our stock of this variety is selected with special care in France. It is the strain for market gardeners, also family garden.

GIANT PASCAL—This is a green-leaved variety. It blanches very quickly after earthing up, when it is of a beautiful yellowish-white color, very solid and crisp, and of a nutty flavor, which cannot be equaled by any other sort. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high culture this variety will give the best satisfaction.

CHICKORY

..The roots dried, cut in thin slices, roasted, and ground, are used largely as a substitute for coffee. The leaves make an excellent salad for early spring, large rooted or coffee. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

CORN SALAD

BROAD LEAVED—Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills,

COLLARS

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, or CREOLE—This is a variety so extensively used in the large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves their quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS

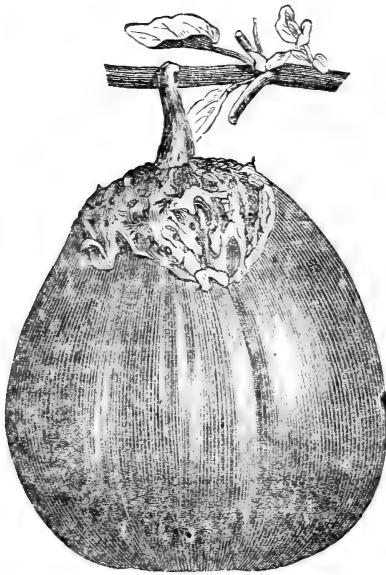
Cresson—Mastuerzo—Ojaertun—Kresse.

Plant on rich soil, finely pulverized, in drills six or eight inches apart. To be used as a salad before the flowers appear.

GARDEN CRESS or PEPPER GRASS—Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

CRESS—TRUE WATER—It is quite distinct from the common, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Per pkt. 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

EGG PLANT



New York Improved.

NEW YORK IMPROVED—The leading sort for home and market. Plant is a vigorous grower. Fruit large, fine and free from thorns and will produce until cut down by the frost. Skin a rich purple, flesh white and of fine flavor. We recommend this highly. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

ENDIVE

WHITE CURLED—A very beautiful sort in which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. Plant moderately dense, with divided leaves, which are a little coarser than those of the Green Curled. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

MOSS CURLED—One of the best autumn, winter or spring salads. Plant compact growing. Forms large, dense clusters of finely divided green leaves which when properly blanched are exceedingly crisp and tender. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

HORSE RADISH

Horseradish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the root.

CULTURE—Mark off rows two and one-half feet apart, in rich, moist, well-prepared ground and the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. Small roots 20c. per doz.; 85c. per 100. postpaid.

GARLIC

Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the South of Europe. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves" which are planted in the spring six to eight inches apart, and in August the tops will die, when the bulbs are ready to gather. They do best in light, rich soil. Large bulbs, 1 lb., 30c; postpaid. Small bulbets, 40c per lb., postpaid. Write for prices on larger lots.

LETTUCE

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES.

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants. Pkt.

5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00

DENVER MARKET—It is an early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large, solid heads of a good light green color and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the Hanson, but is more oblong. This stock is grown

expressly for gardeners' use.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Heads large, round and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are medium green, marked with small brown spots; inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good, rich buttery flavor.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD—It forms a mammoth head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head, but slow to seed; of superior flavor and very hard. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red on edge.

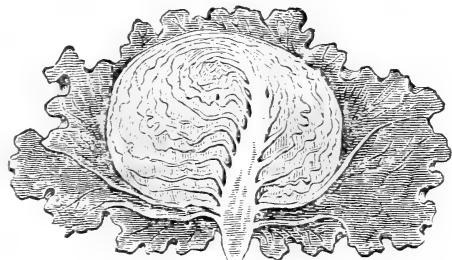
HANSON—The heads are of very large size, delicately sweet, tender and crisp even to the outer leaves; heads weigh two and a half to three pounds and measure about one and a third feet in diameter. Color, green outside and white within; free from any bitter, unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use.

CURLED OR LOOSE LEAVED LETTUCES.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—The leaves of this variety are very large and form a compact mass rather than a distinct head. They have the quality of not wilting quickly and being of a light green color; the variety is much liked by market gardeners and for forcing.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED—One of the best early sorts for market or family use. All the leaves tend to produce a large loose head. Leaves beautifully crimped, dark green, very tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation.

EARLY CURLED SILESIAN—The old favorite; of dwarf, compact habit and quick growth; crisp, golden leaves with finely curled edges.



HANSON.

GRAND RAPIDS—As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large, light yellowish green leaves, slightly crimped and blistered and rather thin. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.

BROWN GERMAN—The old-fashioned Brown Leaf Lettuce, one of the earliest and best for family use. Should be in every garden. Try it.

CRISP AS ICE—The unusual solidity of the Heads as insured by the large white ribs of the leaves, each of which, curve into the center, acting like a truss which makes it impossible for the leaves to open outward and expose the center which is thereby thoroughly blanched. It matters not whether grown to head in the earliest spring or the hottest days of summer, the leaves are always crisp and tender.

OAK LEAF—The most unique of all the lettuce family, the leaves are shaped like the leaves of an oak. Always crisp and tender and one of the most desirable for family use.

LEEK

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—This leek, aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish when sliced and cooked like green peas. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

MUSTARD

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like a spinach.

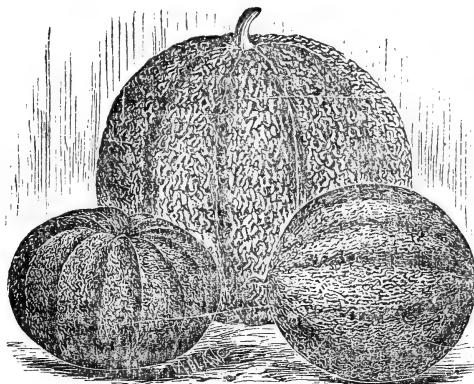
GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED—The large leaves, which often measure fourteen inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plant will continue to yield until frosty weather. Leaves are eaten, boiled, like spinach. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

WHITE ENGLISH—Best for salads and medicinal purposes. Per oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

MUSK MELON

One ounce will plant about 60 hills.. Three pounds per acre.

Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.



GROUP OF MELONS.

The seed we offer is grown for us at Clifton and Rocky Ford, Colorado, and can be relied on for both purity and vitality. The accompanying cut, made from a photograph of melons grown by us, will show the true type of the genuine Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Be sure to include it in your order.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON—A decided acquisition among cantaloupes. Earlier than any other; large, showy and of fine flavor. A variety which for its early maturity will be found profitable by all market gardeners and desirable also in the private garden till others come into condition.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—By careful selection and improvement carried on for some years, this strain has been so developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack melon, but at least ten days earlier.

NETTED GEM—This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this sort.

MONTRÉAL MARKET—This fruit is nearly round, flattened at the ends and deeply and very regularly ribbed; skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting, and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape and uniformly grown to a very large size. To all who desire to raise the handsomest melons possible for exhibition, or extra large fine melons for market, we highly recommend these.

CASSABA—Long, oval-shaped; skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender, rich and sweet, and flows copiously with a cool juice, which renders them very grateful.

BANANA. (Yellow Flesh.)—A very curious melon; attains a length of eighteen to twenty inches and a diameter of two to four inches. Looks and smells like a banana.

EMERALD GEM—Fruit small to medium-sized, globular or slightly flattened at

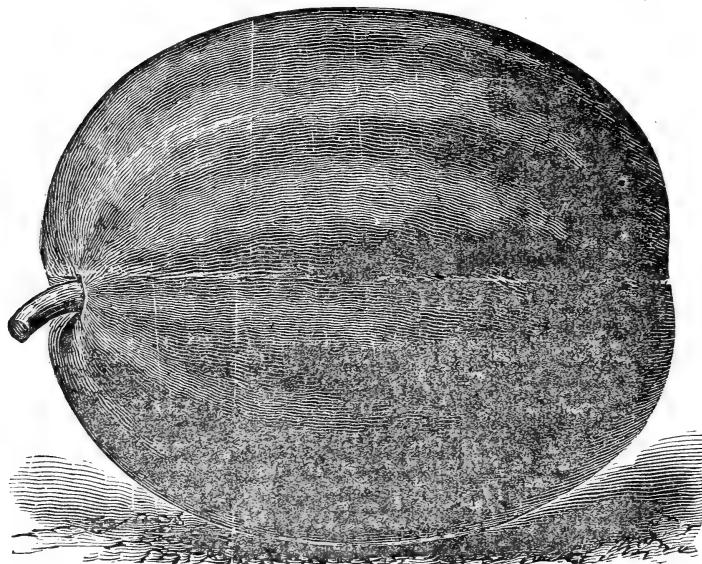
the ends; only slightly netted and ribbed; skin deep green while young, becoming tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind and exceedingly high flavored.

OSAGE or MILLER'S CREAM—A remarkably fine variety and very profitable sort for market gardeners. It is of medium size, oval in form, dark green in color; handsomely netted and slightly ribbed. The flesh is extremely and uniformly thick; of firm texture; rich salmon in color.

CHICAGO MARKET—Fruit large, round or slightly oval, with very shallow depressions and covered with dense netting. Flesh green, medium texture, very thick and sweet. The variety is an improvement on Montreal, and will suit those who like a large, sweet, green fleshed sort.

WATERMELON

Per Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



FORDHOOK EARLY.

ICING, or ICE RIND—One of the best of all melons; solid; always of good flavor; rind very thin; unexcelled in all good qualities; fruit of medium size; nearly round.

SWEET HEART—This new melon is early; large, handsome, heavy and productive. The shape is oval and color mottled light to very light green. Flesh bright red; solid, but tender and very sweet.

KOLB'S GEM—Fruit of the largest size; round or slightly oval; marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green; outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping long distances; flesh bright red, solid and sweet.

CUBAN QUEEN—Fruit large and solid; rind very thin and strong; ripens to the very center; skin striped with dark and light green; flesh bright red, crisp and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper and bears transit well.

BLACK SPANISH—Round, very dark green with scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as some of the other sorts, but has a very thin rind and a rich, sugary flavor.

SEMINOLE—A large and very productive melon; color usually gray, sometimes a light green; flesh carmine, of good quality and flavor; green and gray melons on same vine; good shipper.

DUKE JONES—One of the largest and most productive melons; a melon of fine appearance, large, round, solid meat and of fine flavor and a heavy yielder and early. It is a very good shipper and suitable for the home garden.

GYPSY, or RATTLESNAKE—The largest of all the varieties of watermelons; long, smooth, distinctly striped with light mottled and wavy, dark green, regular stripes; flesh bright scarlet and very sugary; thin skinned, but bears carriage well, which together with its large size, will make it an exceedingly popular late market variety.

JONES' JUMBO—The shape is round, color green, with faint lighter stripes; deep red meat, surpassing all other varieties in flavor and size, and as a market melon sells more rapidly and for bigger prices.

MONTE CRISTO, or KLECKLEY'S SWEET—A splendid sort for home use or near markets; vine vigorous and productive; fruit medium size; oval; color, dark mottled green in two shades, forming indistinct stripes; flesh very bright, rich red and exceedingly sweet. This variety is so crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping, the fruit bursting open if subjected to even a slight jar or when the rind is penetrated with a knife.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A very large, long melon, mottled, dark green, with stripes of lighter shade; rind thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red; very sweet, tender and excellent. A very popular variety in the south.

CITRON—Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid; seeds red. This variety is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc.

DIXIE—A cross between Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind

PHINNEY'S EARLY—Flesh deep red, of very superior quality; early and productive; a very valuable market variety.

COLE'S EARLY—Is very early and will mature in every state. Melons are of medium size, nearly round in shape; rind green striped with light.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—Fruit of large size and oval shape; flesh scarlet and quite solid; very sweet and delicious; best for general use.

ROCKY FORD—This melon, as indicated by its name, was originated at Rocky Ford, Colorado. It is well known to be the best shipping melon grown, whilst its flavor is far superior to any other melon.

ICE CREAM PEERLESS—Form oblong, seeds white, flesh solid and of fine scarlet color; crisp and delicious; very popular in Colorado.

and long keeping qualities of the former combined with the great productiveness, high flavor and freedom from stringiness of the latter. Color of the skin dark green striped with a lighter shade, making it a very attractive rind, flesh bright scarlet ripening close to the rind.

FORD HOOK—Large, very early, a good shipper, having a short shape but heavy, of fine quality and very productive.

ONIONS

PICKLING—EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA—It is fully two or three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. They are of a pure, paper-white color, very mild and delicate in flavor; from one inch to one and one-half inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5-lb. lots, \$1.75 per lb.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A very excellent variety of globular shape, reliability for bottoming and large yield are both combined in this popular sort. It is grown extensively for market and very popular. It is a handsome onion, quite thick, though of good size, with thin, yellow skin; flesh white, fine-grained and mild and good keeper. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—This is the standard red variety and a favorite onion in the east, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large, somewhat flattened, oval-shaped; skin deep purple red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive; the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY RED—The first to ripen and one of the handsomest of the red sorts. A small, medium-sized, flat variety; an abundant producer and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield. Very desirable for early market use. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY RED SOUTHPORT GLOBE—Same as above in all its good qualities but not quite so early; of very fine globular shape. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Of the same general character and quality as the Southport Red Globe except in color. It is now very popular among our Colorado onion growers. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

BROWN AUSTRALIAN—Is of medium size; wonderfully hard and solid; the bulbs are most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. They ripen evenly and extremely early; never showing any thick necks or scullions. The color of the skin is of a pale reddish brown, distinct from that of any other variety. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

EARLY WHITE QUEEN—Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white and of excellent flavor; but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of its growth. An excellent sort for pickling onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

WHITE PORTUGAL, or SILVER SKIN—A mild, pleasant flavored variety; the thin skin a clear, silvery white of very handsome appearance; the bulbs grow to a good size, ripening early and quite evenly. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

BURPEE'S MAMMOTH SILVER KING—This new onion grows to a most remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white; the flesh is snowy white and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

PRIZE-TAKER—This new variety is without exception the largest and most handsome variety of onions ever grown. It is the large, beautiful onion that is seen every fall on sale at the fruit stores and stands in the large cities. The outside skin is rich, yellow, straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild and tender. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

WHITE LISBON—Globe-shaped, large and good quality, suitable for bunching and early green onion. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

BERMUDA—These onions grow to an immense size and are of a beautiful form. The skin is very thin, fine-grained, of a mild and pleasant flavor. It will grow an onion to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds from seed the first season. White or Red Bermuda. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

ONION SETS

Prices given are subject to market fluctuations. When you want large quantities ask for market prices. Thirty-two pounds constitute a bushel, except the Top or Button Sets, which are twenty-eight pounds for a bushel.

One quart will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

When wanted by mail add 10c per quart.

Per quart, 15c; bushel, \$3.50.

RED BOTTOM—Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the Large Red Wethersfield variety and thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch through. They are then used precisely as top onions are, set them out in the spring instead of sowing the seed.

YELLOW BOTTOM—Identical with the preceding, except in color. They are used in the same manner and are produced from the black seed of the Yellow Danvers variety.

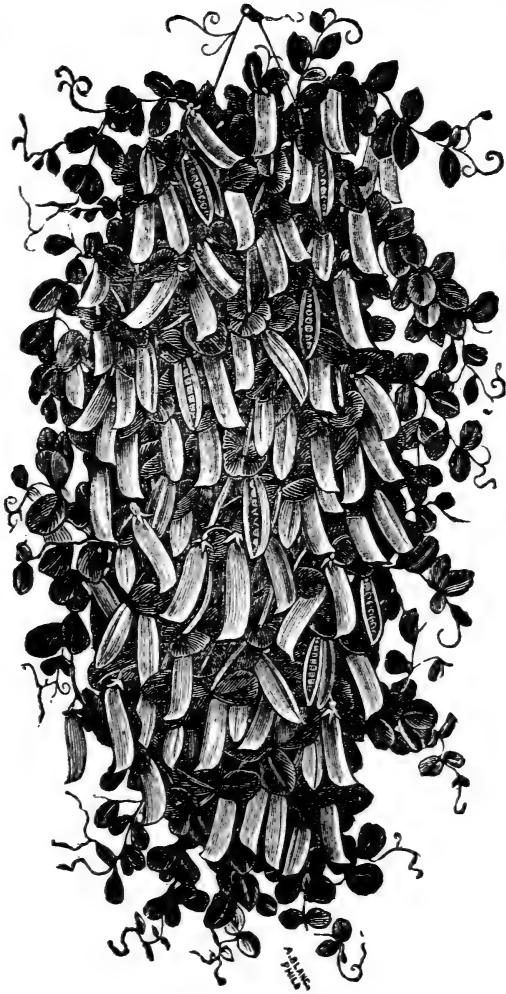
WHITE BOTTOM—The seed of the White Silver Skin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white sets. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season.



WHITE BARLETTA.

PEAS

(Postage, 8c per pound extra.)



AMERICAN WONDER.

EVER BEARING—The vines attain a height of from eighteen inches to two feet; foliage large; the pods will average four inches in length, each pod producing six to eight wrinkled peas. The peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance in bearing this variety is unexcelled. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

STRATEGEM—Seeds green; wrinkled; middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows a vigorous and showy vine, of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing ten to twelve peas of large size; a marvelous cropper and incomparable eating pea; height, one and a half feet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

TELEPHONE—This new variety is one of the finest branching, tall wrinkled, marrowfat yet introduced. It is immensely productive, of the finest quality and of excellent sugary flavor; vine very strong, averaging eighteen to twenty pods per stalk; the pods are of large size and closely packed with six or seven large, delicious peas; height, four feet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—A variety possessing merit of high order. Superior to the common Marrowfat, which it resembles in strength of vine and general habit; wrinkled and very sugary; requires staking; ripens for table use seventy days after germination. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR, Edible Pods.—This is the most desirable of all edible pod peas. It is a new variety, growing only 1 foot high, and is remarkable for its prolific character. The seeds are large, shriveled and indented, of a dark brown color. The pods are flat and crooked, and contain five or six peas. A very desirable acquisition. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5c; 1 lb., 15c.

WHITE MARROWFAT—A strong, productive variety, requiring much space; not recommended for garden purposes, unless brushwood can be obtained; matures for table eighty days after germination. Plant on thin soil without manure. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT—Very similar to the White Marrowfat, except the black eye in the seed. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

FIRST AND BEST—One of the earliest smooth peas known; very desirable for market gardeners. It matures for table forty-five days from germination. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

ALASKA—A variety of remarkable earliness and hardiness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark round smooth peas of splendid flavor; green in color, which are well filled with height, two feet; the color of the dried pea is green; it ripens very evenly, so that one picking will nearly clean off the crop. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

AMERICAN WONDER—This pea is a hybrid of fixed habit, between the Champion of England and the Little Gem; it possesses the merits of both, with some additional claims to notice. The vine grows eight to ten inches high, and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earliest, ripening in about fifty days from germination. It is among the first early of the green wrinkled sorts. Its habit is so dwarf that it can be very successfully grown under glass. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5c; 1 lb., 15c.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—Robust and vigorous in growth, inclined to throw out laterals from the base of the stock, producing in profusion long, handsome pods, closely packed with large peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific with larger pods, more peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. A decided acquisition and sure to be very popular when generally known; height, 12 inches. One-fourth pound 5c; 1 lb., 10c, 15c.

PREMIUM GEM—A very desirable early dwarf, green wrinkled variety; very popular and more prolific than the Little Gem. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5c; 1 lb., 15c.

PEAS—MEDIUM AND LATE.

YORKSHIRE HERO—A wrinkled variety, maturing after the Premium Gem, but stronger in habit. It is hardy, productive and of superior flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—Seeds green, a week earlier than the Strategem, but resembling it in habits of growth. The foliage and pods are, however, of a deeper green; the pods are from five to seven inches in length and well filled with very large peas; height one and one-half feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5c; 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

PARSLEY

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

NEW EMERALD—The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, while the leaves are of a handsome bright-green coloring, very finely crimped and curled, of most ornamental appearance. One of the finest for garnishing or flavoring. Commands the highest price in Denver markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

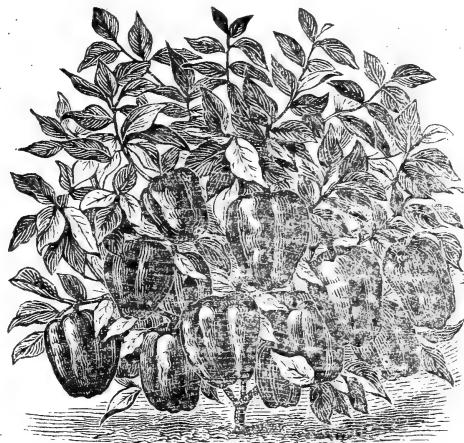
CHAMPION MOSS, or TRIPLE CURLED—The leaves are finely cut and curled and of a dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c.

PARSNIP

HOLLOW CROWN IMPROVED—The best for table use. Roots comparatively short, white and smooth, fine grained and excellent. A heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 1 lb. by express, not prepaid, 40c.

MAGNUM BONUM—A very fine and greatly improved strain of Hollow Crown Parsnip which we can recommend to all marketmen as a moneymaker. The roots are smooth, not so long as those of the standard sort, somewhat thicker in diameter and much more easily pulled. A very heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

PEPPERS



RUBY KING.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A rather late sort, having a slim, pointed pod about four inches long and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

PUMPKIN

The value and utility of this crop is not as generally appreciated as it should be. There is no crop that responds as well to poor soil or to new ground. Plant in hills 8 feet apart. One oz. to 30 hills, 3 to 4 pounds to the acre. Write for prices on large amounts of pumpkin seed.

SMALL SUGAR, or PIE PUMPKIN—A handsome prolific variety; fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened or slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange yellow, flesh fine-grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

JAPANESE PIE—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; usually fine-grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance as sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CASHAW, or CROOKNECK—A French variety liked by many. Has yellow flesh, solid and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—A good variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is of medium size, of a white cream color, and has an excellent flavor. Good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

KING OF MAMMOTH—The flesh and skin of a bright golden yellow color. Flesh fine grained, and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been known to weigh over 200 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

KENTUCKY FIELD—A large, round variety, producing in great numbers. Has thick meat of a fine quality. Very suitable for canner's use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

COMMON FIELD—The well-known old Connecticut field variety. Grows well among corn. Varies in shape. Excellent dairy stock feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

RADISH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.

WHITE - TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP—A handsome very bright scarlet on top and shading to white on bottom; crisp and fine and very popular with Denver market gardeners; used more generally than any other kind.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP—Like the preceding in shape, but in color a pure white; flesh white and semi-transparent. It is a few days later than the preceding and will bear heat without becoming spongy.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A small, round, turnip-shaped, with small top, and of very quick growth.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A medium-sized radish, olive-shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color.

GLASS RADISH—This radish comes from the same gardener in Denver who originated the Denver Market Lettuce and is a fine acquisition. It is a long radish, of light pink color, white tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size; and mild flavored. It was named "Glass Radish," on account of the fine transparency of the flesh.

NEW "ICICLE"—Entirely distinct, long, slender, pure white; very early; much the earliest and finest long white. It is ready for use earlier than the Long Scarlet Short Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. Roots pure snowy white, four inches in length and half an inch in diameter; they retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor until fully six inches long and an inch in diameter.

LONG WHITE VIENNA, or LADY FINGER—A splendid white summer variety; very tender and crisp; very popular with our Colorado market gardeners.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Grows six to seven inches long, half out of the ground; is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color, bright scarlet; small top; tapers regularly to the root and is uniformly straight and smooth.

WHITE STRASBURG—The most valuable summer radish in cultivation; flesh pure snow-white, tender and of a pleasant, pungent taste, without being strong.

CHARTIER LONG SCARLET—It is perfectly adapted for very early growth. In color it is deep pink or crimson at the top shading to a pure white at the tip.

WINTER CHINA ROSE—Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small top; skin very smooth, and of a bright rose color; flesh as solid as an apple; very good keeper.

WINTER BLACK ROUND SPANISH—One of the latest, as well as the hardiest of radishes, and is considered an excellent sort for winter use; roots turnip-shaped; very large size and firm texture.

French Breakfast

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

LINAEUS—Early, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

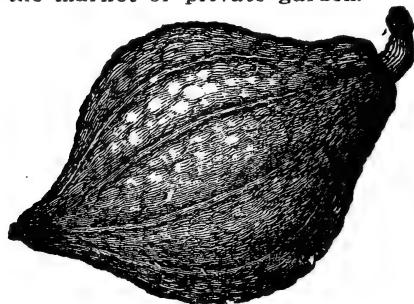
VICTORIA—Very large, later than Linaeus Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

SQUASH

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Earlier than any other summer variety. The skin is white and tender when ready for use, dwarf in habit and very productive.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK—It is the best summer squash, and for these reasons: It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market or private garden.



HUBBARD.

bright orange flesh. Requires the whole season to mature.

MAMMOTH CHILI—Although not new, we desire to call the especial attention of all who want "mammoth squashes," to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 300 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding, especially when root crops are not grown extensively; remarkably productive.

PROLIFIC MARROW—This new Marrow Squash appears to be a valuable acquisition for, while it is remarkably productive, no variety can compete with it for earliness; it being about twelve days ahead of the Boston Marrow. Its color is most attractive—a brilliant orange red; quality excellent; a good keeper.

GOLDEN HUBBARD—This is a very distinct sort of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller; earlier to mature and of a rich orange red color, instead of the dark olive green of the old Hubbard, while the flesh is a little deeper colored and fully as good quality.

MAMMOTH WHALE—This is the "Jumbo" of all Squashes, being the largest of its family and often weighing 150 pounds. The skin is a dark olive color; flesh a rich orange yellow, firm and solid. Give it a trial.

FORDHOOK SQUASH—Whether of the vine or bush type, has proven to be the hardest and most dependable in all localities. It is not affected by unfavorable weather, and rarely injured by squash bugs. It is "The Squash" for all purposes; sliced and fried it is preferred by some to Egg Plant, while it makes a most appetizing dish baked in the shell.

SPINACH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Ten to twelve pounds for one acre.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

ROUND SUMMER—This variety is generally preferred for early spring sowing, and is the most popular with market gardeners. Leaves large, thick and fleshy. Not quite so hardy as the prickly, but stands winter well.

LONG STANDING—An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; what renders it especially desirable is the fact that it is much later in going to seed than any other variety. This valuable quality will be appreciated.

PRICKLY WINTER—The hardest variety and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly; leaves triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this latitude is made about the first of September.

NEW ZEALAND—This is different from the ordinary type of spinach, being of a branching habit, producing large thick leaves, which can be gathered and used as greens throughout the summer. Especially desired in very hot weather when ordinary spinach is not good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

5 lbs., or more of one variety, not prepared, at 15c less per pound.

TOBACCO

HAVANA—Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock. Pkt. 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF—A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—Best adapted to the climate of the middle and northern states, as it is more hardy, and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown south. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

TOMATO



red color; ripening all over and through evenly. Per pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

MATCHLESS—A standard bright red main crop variety. A splendid keeper and shipper. Less liable to crack in wet weather than most sorts. Fine for market or table. The plant is a strong grower. The fruits are large; perfectly smooth; free from core with very small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

CHALK'S JEWEL—Vines vigorous, very productive, smooth, uniform in size and color, free from rot or cracking. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

NEW STONE—We call this king of the Livingstone kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid "beefy" tomatoes; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

ATLANTIC PRIZE—This is one of the largest, smoothest, best flavored, and brightest colored early tomatoes. Vines medium size, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters, which ripen all together. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

ACME—A tomato of superior quality; size, medium; shape, slightly oval; color, maroon or reddish with slight tinge of purple; flesh, deep scarlet and unusually solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION—Solid flesh; always smooth and of blood-red color; this is a general favorite, equally desirable for the home garden, for shipping and for canning. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—It is the largest perfect-shaped tomato in cultivation; it has no green core; is smooth as an apple; never cracks after ripening; it is a brilliant dark glossy

red color; ripening all over and through evenly. Per pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

MAGNUS—A purple fruited, distinct, early main crop variety. Strong grower with short joints, setting the fruit clusters very close together, and is, therefore, a heavy cropper. Fruits are very thick, many of them being almost globe shaped. Ripens evenly. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

GOLDEN QUEEN—The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at this smooth, beautiful fruit, it being as much as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine distinct flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; 1 lb., \$2.50.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—One of the best of this famous grower; glossy crimson with purple tinge; holds its size well late in the season; its tough skin makes it a good shipper and the favorite in Colorado. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; 1 lb., \$2.25.

LIVINGSTON'S MAGNUS—A new variety. It is very distinct, having the color of Livingston's Beauty and Acme, but thicker, heavier and more solid than either, the form is uniformly perfect; large and attractive; very deep from blossom to stem end, and almost globe-shaped; flesh is firm and flavor most desirable. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; 1 lb., \$2.50.

DWARF CHAMPION—A great favorite; its dwarf habit and upright growth permit close planting; color purplish pink; always smooth and symmetrical; fine quality and solid-meated. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.; lb., \$3.00.

YELLOW PLUM—Color, bright yellow; excellent for preserving. Per pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

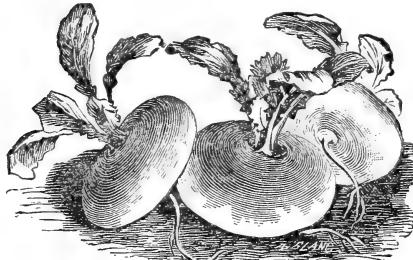
RED PLUM—Same as above, except color. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

RED CHERRY—A small, early variety; size and shape of a cherry. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

HUSK TOMATO, or GROUND CHERRY—This is much liked by many for preserves and for eating from the hand; it makes also, good pies, and is very fine dried in sugar. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

TURNIP

One ounce will sow 100 to 150 feet of drill; 1 to 1½ pounds will sow an acre.



TOP STRAP LEAF.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Very similar to the preceding, except the skin is pure white, thus making it especially desirable for forcing. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap Leaved.)—This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use, this and the Purple Top are highly popular, but as they become over-ripe with age, and in keeping lose somewhat of their succulence, they need to be succeeded by the Pomeranian Globe or the Amber Globe. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

EARLY WHITE EGG—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth, white skin and quick growth make it particularly adapted for market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with bright purple top; leaves few, short and light of color, growing very compact, and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid and fine-grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 80c.

PURPLE TOP (Strap Leaved.)—The standard of this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good sized, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine-grained; flavor good. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

SWEET GERMAN—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

AMBER GLOBE (Strap Leaved)—One of the best varieties, either for table use or for field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine-grained, and sweet; color of skin yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, and grows to a very large size. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

GOLDEN BALL—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and one of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and is superior in its table qualities. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA—The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep green, with little or no neck. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We make a specialty of them.

Packed ready for shipment by express; we do not ship by mail.

EARLY CABBAGE—Wakefield and Winningstadt (ready April 15). 50c per 100;

\$4.50 for 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE—Leading varieties (ready June 1). 40c for 100; \$3.00 for 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER—Danish Snowball (ready April 15). \$1.00 for 100; \$8.00 for 1,000.

TOMATOES—From seed bed; leading varieties (ready May 1). 50c for 100; \$4.50 for 1,000.

TOMATOES—Transplanted (ready May 1). \$1.00 for 100; \$9.00 for 1,000.

All the leading varieties.

PEPPERS—Leading varieties (ready May 15). \$1.00 for 100.

EGG PLANT—Transplanted (ready May 15). \$2.00 for 100.

CELERY—Leading varieties (ready June 15). 50c. for 100; \$4.50 for 1,000.

SWEET HERBS

CARAWAY (*Carum—Carvi*)—Chiefly cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

CATNIP, or CATMINT (*Nepeta Cataria*)—Used as a medicinal herb, and also in bee feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.



SAGE

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum Sativum*)—Cultivated for garnishing; but more frequently for its seeds, which are used by confectioners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

DILL (*Anethum Graveloens*)—The seeds have an aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste; they are used as a condiment, and also for pickling with cucumbers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

FENNEL, SWEET (*Anethum Foeniculum*)—The leaves, boiled, enter into many fish sauces, and green, form a beautiful ornament. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

HOARHOUND (*Marrubium Vulgare*)—The leaves are used for seasoning and also in the manufacture of the popular cough remedy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

LAVENDER (*Lavendula Spica*)—It is cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which are used for distilling lavender water. Leaves and flowers are aromatic. Gather the flowers before they begin to fade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

MAJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum Majorana*)—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

ROSEMARY (*Rosemarinus Officinalis*)—A native of the south of Europe. It is used in many diseases quite successfully, among which are chlorosis and nervous headache. The tops only are used as medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

SAFFRON—Pick the flowers, and dry, for their medicinal qualities. An annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

SAGE (*Salvia Officinalis*)—The most extensively used of all herbs for seasoning and dressing. Tea made from the leaves is an excellent sudorific. Perennial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

SUMMER SAVORY (*Satureia Hortensis*)—The leaves and flowers are used extensively for flavoring, particularly in soups and dressing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

THYME, FRENCH (*Thymus Vulgaris*)—The leaves and young shoots are used for seasoning; a tea is also made for nervous headache. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

WORMWOOD (*Artemisa Absinthium*)—Used medicinally, and is beneficial for poultry; should be planted in poultry yards. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

FLOWER SEEDS

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT PREPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

You may select seeds in packets amounting to \$1.25 for every \$1.00 sent us for Flower Seeds ordered in packets and ounces.

The term "annual" is given to those plants which grow, flower, seed and die within the same year.

"Biennials" are those plants which do not generally flower until the second season, and after blooming, die.

"Perennials" are those that do not generally flower until the second year, but continue to bloom for years and may be propagated by a division of the roots.

To have a beautiful flower garden, one must take pleasure in working and caring for the plants when young. It has ceased to be a necessity to keep such large stocks of bedding and other tender plants under glass through the winter thereby saving the expense of glass, fuel, labor, etc. We are enabled to send out the highest results of carefully selected seed, in neat paper packets, from which the amateur will derive his plants by means so simple as to be within the reach of everyone.

Nothing is more beautiful than the old-time and natural flowers. Do not cast aside the Single Petunias, Hollyhocks, Fox-gloves, Forget-Me-Nots and the old-time Phlox and Sweet William, for nothing is handsomer than the old-fashioned flowers. Were we to assist nature more, rather than try to create monstrosities, our gardens would look by far more beautiful and natural.

The general rules for sowing Flower Seeds, as well as any other seeds, is to sow them at the proper depth; and the depth at which they are sown should in every instance be governed by the size of the seed itself. As the sprouts of small seeds are naturally small, if sown as deep as large seeds, they will be either unusually long in starting or more likely perish in the ground after sprouting, for want of sufficient strength in the young sprouts to force a passage through the soil. Very small seeds, such as Portulaca, Campanula, Digitalis, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground after making it quite smooth with the back of a spade, and barely covered with finely sifted, light, mellow soil, and afterward protected from the scorching sun and heavy rains by a cloth mat, or some green branches stuck around it.

Another object to be considered is the soil into which the flower seeds are to be sown. The soil best adapted for flowering plants generally is a light, friable loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to render it porous. A great many varieties will live in almost any kind of soil, except it be extremely dry, calcareous, or of a stiff, heavy character; still to give them a fair chance for development, some little pains should be taken in adding to the soil as much as possible, what may be wanting in it. Deep digging and enriching with thoroughly decayed manure is the least that should be done. If the weather, after sowing, should be dry, it will be necessary to water the places where the seeds are sown with a fine rose watering pot, regularly, but slightly, every evening, as it is essential that the seeds during their process of germination should be kept constantly moist. From a neglect or oversight of this arise most of the failures. As the process of germination is often sorely tried with seeds of a slowly-germinating character. The patience of a devoted florist, however, never exhausts in these manipulations, and the certainty of his final success repays him fully for the little trouble.

ADONIS—Plants with fine and graceful foliage, and brilliant scarlet flowers, remaining a long time in bloom; grows well in the shade, or under trees; height, one foot; hardy annual. *Adonis aestivalis*, pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET—A favorite flower for bouquets; white, very fragrant, and producing a succession of bloom through the summer and until after severe frosts; always wanted when a bouquet is to be made; one foot; hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum Martimum—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Alyssum, Dwarf or Little Gem—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)—The Acroclinium is one of the most beautiful of everlasting flowers; it is of strong growth, and bears a great number of pink and white Daisy-like flowers, with yellow center; should be gathered the first day they open, before fully open to secure a beautiful center when dried; height, eighteen inches; half hardy annual.

Acroclinium—Mixed colors; pkt., 5c.



ASTER.

AQUILEGIA, TRUE COLUMBINE (Rocky Mountain)—Colorado's emblematic flower; needs to be seen to be appreciated. The flower petals lay open more flat than the common Columbine; color is a light blue; in very high altitudes nearly white. We are headquarters for this seed and furnish the true Aquilegia Coerulea. Pkt., 5c.

ASTERS—No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought; an almost endless variety; always reliable. For best results sow seed early indoors, then transplant to open ground.

Truffant's Paeony Flowered—An old standard. The colors are bright and delicate. Seed German-grown and can be depended upon for fine blooms. Pkt., 5c.

Comet or Branching—A handsome and very distinct variety, resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums; half dwarf; mixed, including many colors. Pkt., 5c.

German Quilled—This is the popular Japanese Needle; grows eighteen inches to twenty inches high, with thirty to forty flowers on long stems; our mixture includes white, rose, carmine, blue, etc. Pkt., 5c.

AMARANTHUS—Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil.

Amaranthus Caudatus—(Love Lies Bleeding)—Well known. Pkt., 5c.

Amaranthus Tricolor—Leaves yellow, red and green; well known as Joseph's Coat; very showy in beds alone; hardy annual; two feet high. Per pkt., 5c.

BALSAMS (Lady Slipper, Touch-Me-Not)—Magnificent conservatory or outdoor plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored flowers in their greatest profusion. The soil should be of the richest possible character. Tender annuals.

Balsam, Double Tall—Fine mixed; a particularly fine strain of Balsam. Per pkt., 5c.

Balsam, Dwarf Double—Grows only one foot high. Pkt., 5c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)—Produces an abundance of daisy-like flowers about one foot high; fine for edgings, beds or rustic baskets; finest mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

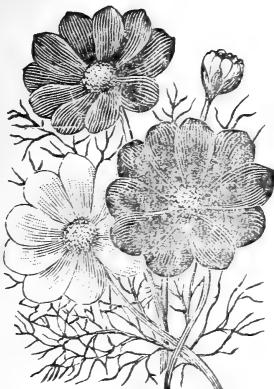
BACHELOR'S BUTTON—A showy annual, of easy culture, flowering freely with a great variety of color, in common garden soil; height, two feet. Pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT—One of the most hardy annuals, almost equally so as Sweet Alyssum. Like it, is one of the easiest culture and grown for a variety of purposes almost all the year round; mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS—A handsome perennial; with blue, white and rose-shaped flowers, remaining in bloom a long time; fine for bouquets; height, one foot; hardy biennial. *Campanula medium*, mixed colors; pkt., 5c.



BALSAM.



COSMOS.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER—One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, with small yellow flowers, which, when half expanded, have a fanciful resemblance in shape of canary birds; height, eight feet; half hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

CASTOR BEANS (Ricinus)—A luxuriant expansive foliage plant of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the requisite space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are of a brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate and strikingly elegant; height, six to seven feet; tender annual.

Ricinus Sanguineus—Large red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Ricinus Zanzibariensis—New Zanzibar; a giant; a large-leaved variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

CENTAUREA (Marguerite, Corn Flower)—A sweet scented Centaurea, about as large as a medium-sized Carnation. It is a sport from *Centaurea Odorata*, and the plants are about eighteen inches high. The flowers are beautifully lacinated and produced on long stems; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. The beauty of this easily cultivated annual is certainly to excite admiration. Pkt., 5c.

CYPRESS VINE—One of the most beautiful of the climbers; fine delicate-cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet, star-shaped flowers; for covering pillars, trellis work, etc., is not surpassed for grace and beauty; height, eight feet; tender annual; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

CARNATION—This beautiful and well-known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings taken from old plants. This seed will produce a fine variety of colors, with flowers of good size and substance; height, eighteen inches; half hardy perennial.

German—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Marguerite—Blooms in four months from time of planting. Per pkt., 5c.

COSMOS—Are unquestionably very handsome flowers, and it is astonishing how quickly they become general favorites. Only a few years ago they were practically unknown. There is but one objection to their giving general satisfaction, and that is their late flowering habit. The plants require a very long time to develop, and that brings their flowering seasons late in the fall. This objection will not be found in our "early flowering" strain. Seed sown in the open ground in the beginning of May will produce blooming plants in August, and they will continue to flower late in the fall. We know of no single flower that is as handsome and chaste as the Cosmos, while for keeping qualities they are unexcelled.

Early Flowering—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Giants of California—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY (Eschscholtzia)—A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom; one of the most brilliant flowers grown; plants procumbent, forming dense, bushy masses with a succession of flowers from July until after severe frosts; when grown with Dwarf *Convolvulus*, contrasts finely with the dark blue; height, one foot; half hardy perennial. *Eschscholtzia California*, pkt., 5c.



CALIFORNIA POPPY

COXCOMB—Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the more beautiful they grow; height one to three feet; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

CALIOPSIS—A very showy plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as fast as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer; height, two feet; hardy annual; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—The great and growing demand for the annual varieties has brought Chrysanthemums into general favor. The leading sort now grown for cut flowers at nearly all seasons is *Burridganum*, an exceedingly beautiful sort, the colors having the appearance of being laid on with a brush, and for this reason they are frequently called "painted daisies."

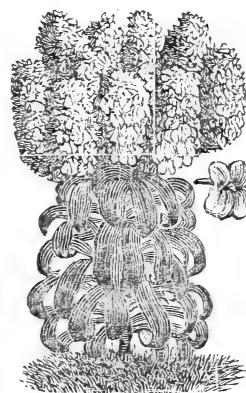
Chrysanthemum Coronarium—Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory)—All will recognize in this the most popular annual in cultivation for in this tribe is included the well-known Morning Glory. The minor varieties are largely used and well suited for bedding; they attain an average height of one foot; half hardy annuals. Per pkt., 5c.

Convolvulus Major—Very fine mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER—Very hardy; quick growing. Per pkt., 5c.

DAISY—Charming little plants for edging and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled, white, pink, red and transplant to rich, cool, partially shaded situation; set the plants six inches apart; roots can be divided at any time; flowers are most abundant in spring; tender perennial; six inches high; double mixed; very fine. Pkt., 5c.



CANDY TUFT

DIANTHUS SINENSIS (Indian Pink)—This magnificent tribe is one of the mos. satisfactory that can be raised from seed. Dianthus Sinensis and varieties are known as Indian Pinks, perhaps one of the most beautiful classes of plants existing. Pkt., 5c.

Dianthus Chinese—Double; extra fine mixed; a mixture of the most beautiful double sorts, and of every desirable shade or peculiar marking. This will give a bed of beautiful flowers and scarcely two plants will be alike. Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOTS (Myosotis)—The different varieties of this popular plant are very beautiful and too well known to need mentioning. They succeed best in moist situations.

Myosotis, Dwarf, Blue—A charming dwarf Forget-Me-Not, under eight inches in height, free growth, thriving well in either sunny or shady spots. Pkt., 5c.

GOURDS—A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruit; the vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage. adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc., height ten to twenty feet; tender annual.

All Kinds—Mixed ornamental. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Dish Cloth, or Luffa—A rapid climber, having long, green fruit, the inside of which is a fibrous mass, which, when the shell and seeds are removed, makes an excellent substitute for a bath sponge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Dipper, or Siphon—Used for dippers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
Japanese Nest Egg—White; like an egg; does not crack and is not injured by heat or cold. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Gilia—Color, azure blue and light blue shaded with yellow and white. Their size, shape and delicate color make them useful for bouquets. In bloom from the first of July till after severe frosts have destroyed most of the other annuals; height, eighteen inches; hardy annual; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK—A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height, five feet. Hollyhock, prize double mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

LARKSPUR—The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, and for large gardens is invaluable. The brilliancy of some of the colors is unsurpassed. Easily propagated by seed or by dividing the roots; delights in a deep, rich soil and should be sown in August or September. Larkspur, Dwarf German Rocket, double, extra fine mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

LANTANA—The varieties of the Lantana are almost numberless. The flowers are borne in Verbena-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Finest French Hybrid, mixed, all colors. Per pkt., 5c.

LINUM (Crimson Flax)—Linum grandiflorum rubrum. One of the most beautiful annuals known; valuable for bedding. Per pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA—A most elegant and useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. They are applied as universally in general summer gardens as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. Seeds should be covered lightly. Lobella Brinns, mixed, pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD—The marigold has been an inhabitant of the flower garden from time immemorial, and where a rich display of bloom is desired is almost indispensable. The French varieties are tall, usually two feet or more, while the African are more dwarf, of most perfect form and gorgeous beauty; all are desirable. Half-hardy annual; bloom till frost.

Marigold, African, Double Dwarf—Very fine mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

Marigold, French, Tall—Very fine mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

MARVEL OF PERU, or FOUR O'CLOCK—Old-fashioned, but none the less beautiful on that account. The plants are large and require four feet space; make a pretty hedge. Some of the varieties have beautifully variegated leaves. Will grow in any common garden soil, from seed sown in open ground. Hardy annual, two feet high. Hybrid, finest mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

MIGONETTE—A well-known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers borne on spikes three to six inches long. It is in bloom nearly the whole season and the perfume is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed.

Reseda Odorata—Large flowering variety. Per pkt., 5c.

Migonette, Dwarf—Machet, dwarf. French variety, with broad spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Per pkt., 5c.

MOONFLOWER—The true Moonflower is the most vigorous of all the summer climbers; a single plant can easily be made to cover by August 15th, a trellis thirty to fifty feet high and six feet broad, with a dense mass of leaves, studded every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautiful white and wax-like flowers four to six inches in diameter. Height, thirty to fifty feet. Per pkt., 5c.

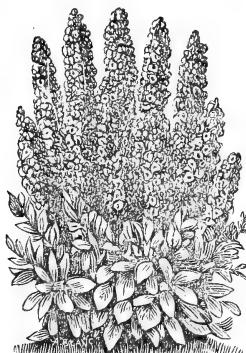
MOURNING BRIDE—One of the best flowers for bouquets; plants of dwarf habit, and compact; the flowers borne on long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors, from white to very dark purple—almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height, eighteen inches. Tender perennial. Scabiosa, dwarf double. Per pkt., 5c.

DWARF NASTURTIUM—A bed of Dwarf Nasturtium is very desirable for borders, along walks, etc. They are in constant bloom. Grow about one foot high. Mixed colors. Per pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c.

TALL NASTURTIUM—This well-known annual is one of the best for trellis and arbor decorations; flowers of a great variety of rich colors, striped and spotted with different shades. Is excellent for bases and baskets, also does finely when grown in beds without trellis support; produces an abundance of flow-



DIANTHUS.



MIGONETTE.

ers from the first of July until frost. Height, six to ten feet. Mixed all colors. Per pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

PETUNIA—One of the best flowers for a splendid display through the entire season. Beautiful, new colors; striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease of culture, profuse and continuous bloom, adaptation for different styles of growth—indoors and in the garden render the Petunia one of the most valuable of the annuals and entitled to a generous share of the space in every garden. In bloom from the first of July to October. Hardy perennial. Double mixed, saved from choice double flowers; nearly always a few come single. Per pkt., 20c.

Giants of California—Produce immense large single blossoms. Per pkt., 15c.

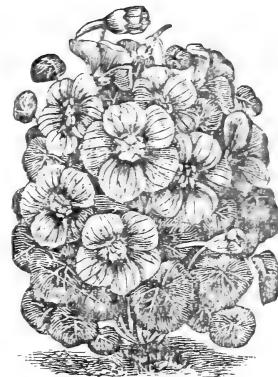
Striped and Blotched—Single, mixed. Per pkt., 5c..

POPPY—Hardy annual of quick growth and producing large, brilliant colored flowers, growing freely in any garden. Produces a fine effect in clumps or beds.

Double Carnation Flowered—Mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

Paeony Flowered—Flowers in size equal to paeonies mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

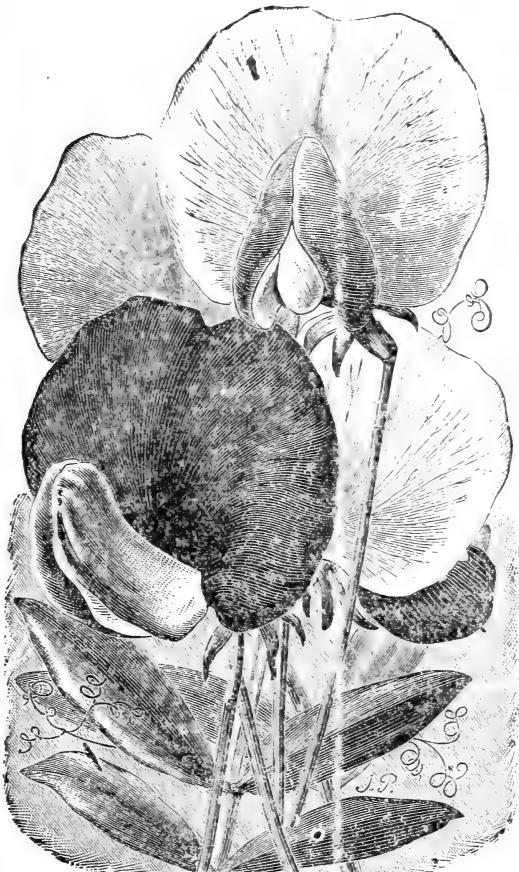
Oriental—Pkt., 5c.



NASTURTIUM.

SWEET PEAS

We are headquarters for strictly high-grade Sweet Pea seed. Our growers give special attention to selecting and cleaning. We have trade from all parts of the United States for our "selected strains," which are furnished at prices within the reach of all, and as low as the ordinary stocks are priced by many. Per pkt., 5c.; 6 pkts., 25c.; 12 pkts., 40c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid, except where otherwise priced. If pounds are wanted by express, deduct 10c. per lb.



SWEET PEAS.

MIXED—Eckford's Hybrids—Mixed; nothing better in mixture of varieties and should not be compared with ordinary mixtures on the market. We mix in all our named varieties. Per oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

BUSH SWEET PEAS (Gray Friar)—A distinct type of bush habit (not dwarf like Cupid), but with blossoms much the same as tall varieties. The Gray Friar is of a lavender purple color on a silvery white back-ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

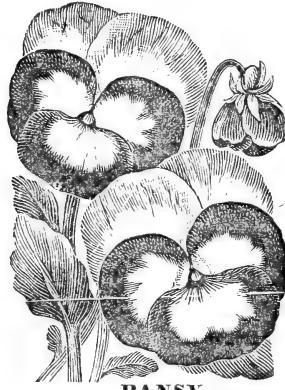
DWARF SWEET PEAS—Ten inches high. A dwarf that is suitable for pot culture, hanging baskets, etc.; is a decided acquisition in Sweet Peas; this we have in Dwarf Cupids. Blossoms are smaller than ordinary tall varieties.

WHITE CUPID—Pure white blossom. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Pink Cupid—Same as preceding, only differs in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Mixed Cupid—Contains more colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Double Sweet Peas—It has been a difficult task by hybridization and selection to change the habit of the Sweet Pea to the double form, and much remains to be done. The result at best is really semi-double flowers. We furnish them mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.



PANSY.

PORTULACA—Beautiful and popular hardy annuals of the easiest culture, luxuriating in an exposed, sunny situation and producing throughout the summer their flowers of almost every hue in the gravest profusion. The double Portulaca is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Six inches high. Per pkt., 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII—Phlox Drummondii is one of the very finest of annual plants and stands almost unrivaled for profusion of color. The seeds can be planted in open ground in autumn or spring or plants may be started in a hot-bed and transplanted. Give good, rich ground and set plants six inches apart each way. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Phlox Drummondii—Large flowering, fine mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

Phlox Drummondii, Dwarf—Fine Mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

ALPIGLOSSIS—Highly ornamental autumn flowering plants, with beautifully veined and tinted, funnel-shaped flowers. A very choice annual, two and one-half feet; fine mixture of flowering varieties. Salpiglossis Hybrid, extra fine mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM—The improved varieties of this popular flower are very beautiful and should find a place in every garden. A great variety of rich colors, eyes and variegated with other shades, forming large trusses of bloom, remaining a long time in perfection. A bed of Sweet William is very attractive the last of June and first of July, at a time when but few other flowers are in bloom. Hardy perennial. Height, eighteen inches.

Dianthus Barbatus—Single mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

Dianthus Barbatus—Double mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

SMILAX—Sow in shallow boxes in light soil at any season of the year. Press the seed evenly into the soil and then cover to the depth of one-sixteenth of an inch. The seed often germinate slowly, lying sometimes three or four months before it all comes up. When fit to handle, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots. Per pkt., 5c.

STOCKS (Gillyflower)—To have them bloom early start in hot-bed and transplant when small into pots and turn out in June to open border. They will blossom late in the season if planted in open ground. Hardy annual; one foot high. Stocks, German, ten weeks; double, very fine mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

“WILD FLOWER GARDEN” or mixture of all kinds of flower seeds.—Anyone who has planted and cultivated flowers in neatly laid out beds and borders is aware of the labor and constant attention required to produce the desired effect. To those who can not give it this care the “Wild Flower Garden” presents a substitute which, for its unusual and varied effects cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no equal. The seeds we offer for the “Wild Flower Garden” are a mixture of over 150 different varieties, and being mixed, can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packets. No one, not having such a bed, can form an idea of its beauty, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day. Pkt., 5c.

VERBENA—For masses in beds on the lawn no plant excels the Verbena. In the varieties may be found every color, except yellow. If sown in the open ground in May they will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots in winter, they will bloom sooner. Seed should be soaked in luke-warm water before planting, and care should be taken that the soil should be very rich. Verbenas can be grown from cuttings, but seedlings are more vigorous and produce more and larger flowers. Half hardy perennial. Mixed per pkt., 5c.

ZINNIAS—Very showy plants, with large, double imbricated flowers, which, when fully expanded, might easily be mistaken for dwarf dahlias. There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias, for when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season. Sow the seed early in spring in open ground and transplant to one and one-half feet apart in good rich soil. Half hardy annual; about eighteen inches high; mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

We have selected only the most popular and easy growing bulbs, which are sure to give satisfaction. The prices are exceedingly low for the first-class bulbs we have to offer. **They will be sent prepaid, when ordered at single and dozen rates.** At the 100 rate they will be sent by express or freight at purchaser's expenses. Unless ordered to the contrary, we will use our judgment in time of shipping to avoid danger of frost.

DAHLIAS—For several seasons we have handled Wilmore's Celebrated Dahlia Bulbs. We have no hesitancy in saying that the following list is the cream of his entire assortment. One to three strong germs to each bulb. Do not judge the flower by the size of the bulb, as some of the grandest have the smallest bulbs. Price, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen postpaid.

Annie Moore—Color, a beautiful combination of cherry, pink and white.

Bon Maza—A beautiful large flower, white ground streaks, marbled with red.

Bon Ton—Fine bell-shaped flower, a deep garnet red; tipped and streaked with white. Extra fine Dahlia.

Courtesy of Pembroke—(Cactus)—Soft Lilac, shaded to lavender.

Golden Treasure—A beautiful burnt orange color. Flower large, well formed and full to the center. It belongs in the decorative class and is a valuable acquisition, as it is different in color from any yet introduced. Stems long and stiff.

Glori de Lyon—Pure white. The largest white Dahlia in cultivation; almost as round as a ball.

Henry Patrick—Pure white. Beyond question this is the best white cactus yet introduced.

Kaiser Wilhelm—One of the grandest flowers in cultivation. Of immense size and perfect form. Deep yellow tipped and shaded with cherry red.

Kate Haslem—A beautiful soft pink.

Lyndhurst—Scarlet or vermillion. Distinct in its color from all others. A noble flower.

Matchless—Color, almost a black maroon. Was awarded eighteen prizes in England. Truly a grand Dahlia.

Mrs. Hartong—Color, light fawn, suffused with pink. Very handsome.

Miss Dodd—Purest yellow. Of exquisite form and color.

Orine Emerson—A very handsome flower, borne on long stems. Color, rich, dazzling red, shaded with light cherry red.

Pioneer—The nearest approach to a black Dahlia of any yet introduced.

Grand Duke Alexis—A magnificent Dahlia of the largest size. Its petals are beautifully quilled, giving it a very unique appearance. Its color is pure white if slightly shaded, but overspread with delicate lavender when grown in the bright sunlight. Undoubtedly one of the best show varieties.

Purple Gem—Rich royal purple, clear and constant. This variety is a decided improvement over the old varieties. A first-class flower.

Little Prince—Deep crimson, tipped white.

Maid of Kent—Intense scarlet, variegated with pure white, frequently a solid scarlet.

Arachne—Bright red, center of each petal striped with white, often variable combination. A very fine Dahlia.

Ornay—Bright red. Very large. Stem long.

Storm King—Purest white. Fine form. Early and free.

Nymphaea—A pale pink flower of medium size. Very valuable for cutting purposes.

Mrs. Linder—A beautiful creamy white, shading to blush pink. Of perfect outline. Early and free.

Crimson King—Deep crimson. Very constant in color. An early and free bloomer.

Estella—1905—A charming new variegated cactus. Flowers medium size, stems long and erect. Color varies from light to dark pink, heavily streaked and barked with red.

Innovation—A fine cactus with long wiry stems holding the flowers well away from the foliage. Petals are long and point forward. Base of petals bright red, shading white at the top.

Cora Gilbert—A new show Dahlia. In form a perfect model, rounded and full, petals beautifully quilled. Color, creamy pink beautifully shaded. Stems long, flowers very large.

Baden—In this grand Dahlia we have the first really variegated Dahlia in the cactus section. Color a clear, bright orange, striped and flecked with bright red. Petals are very long and curved toward the center.

Purity—Pure white. Well rounded and full. A prolific bloomer.

Ignacio—A show variety of great value. A remarkably healthy, strong-growing plant, with long stems and large flowers. A deep clear red.

Mrs. Chas. Turner—This is one of the finest of all yellow in the cactus variety. Extra large, with long pointed petals and perfect in form. Bright lemon yellow.

PAEONIES—This grand old favorite is to-day one of the grandest perennial flowers grown. The colors are in great variety. The blooms are in greatest profusion. Among the varieties are white, pink, crimson, etc. Each, 30c; 3 for 75c.

GLADIOLUS—No flower has gained more rapidly in public favor: it is easy to cultivate and almost sure to bloom. Thrives in almost any soil. In autumn take up, dry and keep from frost. We have made up a strictly "high-grade mixture" which comprises many named varieties, including some of Lemoine's Seedlings. All large size bulbs; 4 for 20c; doz., 50c; postpaid: 100, \$3 by express.

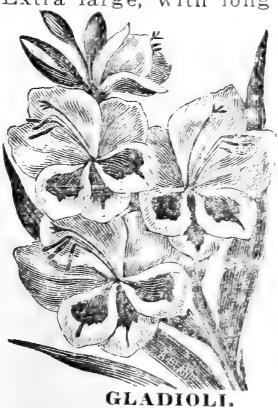
HARDY LILIES—Among this queenly flower there are many kinds, which are not suited to our climate. We have selected only those most sure to give satisfaction.

Lilium Auratum—The golden-banded lily of Japan. One of the grandest in cultivation. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c; doz., \$1.85.

Lilium Speciosum Album—Pure white flower with greenish band through center of each petal. Each, 25c; 3 for 60c.

Lilium Longiflorum—Pure white flowers resembling Bermuda Easter Lily. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c; doz., \$1.50.

Lilium Tigrinum (Double Tiger)—An old favorite. Each 15c; 4 for 50c; doz., \$1.25.



GLADIOLI.

TUBEROSES—Every lover of flowers admires the Tuberose. We make a study to procure none but the pure dwarf variety of large spikes. Double Excelsior Pearl Dwarf. First size bulbs, 3 for 15c; doz., 50c.

CANNAS

Each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00.

David Harum—(Our seedling of 1898). Height, 3 to 3½ feet. Dark bronze foliage; strong-grower and one of the freest-blooming Cannas we have ever seen: flowers are of large size with well-rounded petals, good substance and not too compact. Color is a bright vermillion-scarlet dotted with crimson spots. Considered by experts to be one of the best Cannas at the Buffalo Exposition, and it was awarded a gold medal.

Burbank—5 feet; green foliage; flowers gigantic, upper petals spreading fully 7 inches; form really semi-double. Toward the inner parts the petals show fine crimson spots; rest of flower yellow.

Leonard Vaughan—5 feet: rich, deep bronze foliage; very strong, robust grower; flowers freely, and well informed, flower spikes show boldly above the foliage. Color, bright scarlet, without markings, and with very wide petals, measuring 7 7-8 inches. Best dark foliage, good flowering Canna to date.

Dietlra (Bleeding Heart)—Tuberous-rooted plants that bloom in the spring, favorably known almost everywhere. They require only the ordinary culture of border plants. Roots should be divided every third year. The flowers are delicate pink, very graceful, produced continuously from May to July. Each, 20c.

MADERIA VINE—Tuberous-rooted climber with glossy green leaves and delightfully fragrant, white blossoms. Sometimes called Migonetie vine. It is of rapid growth and from a few tuber vines will be produced sufficient to cover one side of a cottage in a single season. The tubers are tender and must be protected from frost during winter. Each, 5c.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

	Each.	Doz.		Each.	Doz.
Calla Lily, white	\$.15	\$1.25	Lily of the Valley	\$.05	\$.35
Poman Hyacinth, white .....	.05	.50	Bermuda Easter Lily .....	.20	2.00
Single Hyacinth, mixed colors..	.10	.60	Chinese Sacred Lily .....	.15	1.00
Double Hyacinth, mixed colors..	.10	.60	Narcissus .....	.05	.40
Single Tulips, mixed colors ..	.05	.25	Freesia .....	.05	.40
Double Tulips, mixed colors ..	.05	.25	Oxalis .....	.03	.20
Crocus, mixed colors .....	.02	.15	Snowdrops, single .....	.02	.20
			Snowdrops, double .....	.03	.30

PRICE LIST OF GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

Write for prices on large orders.

Prices subject to fluctuations. Postage 8c per lb., extra. Market price on application.

We pay particular attention to this department of our business. These seeds are selected with special reference to their quality. Purchasers may rely upon our best exertions to furnish grass and field seeds fresh, pure and free from noxious and foreign seeds.

On account of the early publication of this catalogue we can not make definite prices on Clover, Grass and Field Seeds. These are market articles and prices are subject to variation; but purchasers may depend on having them at the prices ruling from store that date, and of the best quality, and that we will always send as much seed as the money received will pay for. Market price of the day or special price on large lots cheerfully given on application. Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser, except if sufficient money is sent to prepay postage, 8 cents per pound. Two-bushel bags, 25 cents extra.

	Per	Per	Per		Per	Per	Per
	1 lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.		1 lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Alfalfa	\$.20	\$1.80	\$17.00	Corn, White Kaffir .....	.05	.40	3.50
Alfalfa, Turkestan .....	.25	2.00	19.00	Corn, Red Kaffir .....	.05	.40	3.50
Clover, Red .....	.20	1.90	18.00	Corn, Jerusalem .....	.10	.75	
Clover, Mammoth Red .....	.20	1.90	18.00	Corn, Broom .....	.10	.80	
Clover, Alsike .....	.25	2.00		Milo Maize .....	.10	.80	
Clover, White Dutch .....	.30	2.75	25.00	Dwarf Essex Rape .....	.15	1.25	12.00
Clover, Crimson .....	.20	1.50	13.00	Sorghum, Amber Minn .....	.05	.40	3.75
Clover, Sweet .....	.25	2.00		Beans, Navy .....	.10	.75	
Clover, Esparsetti or German .....	.20	1.75	15.00	Beans, Mexican .....	.10	.75	
Bromus Inermus .....	.15	1.40	12.00	Beans, Pink Eye .....	.10	.80	
Lawn Grass, Central Park .....	.20	1.90	18.00	Soy Beans .....	.15	1.25	
Blue Grass, English .....	.25	2.00	19.00	Wheat, Spring, leading varieties .....	.05	.30	2.50
Pasture Grass, Dry Land .....	.20	1.75	15.00	Wheat, Winter, leading varieties .....	.05	.30	2.50
Pasture Grass, Wet Land .....	.20	1.75	15.00				
Blue Grass, Kentucky .....	.30	2.60	25.00	Wheat, Macaroni .....	.05	.40	2.50
Orchard Grass .....	.25	2.25	20.00	Barley, Scotch, six rows .....	.05	.35	2.25
Timothy .....	.15	1.25	12.00	Barley, Bald or Naked .....	.05	.35	3.00
Rye Grass, Italian .....	.11	1.00	9.50	Oats, White Russian .....	.05	.30	2.25
Rye Grass, Perennial .....	.11	1.00	9.50	Oats, 20th Century .....	.05	.35	2.25
Oat Grass, Tall Meadow .....	.20	1.90	18.00	Rye, Spring .....	.05	.35	2.50
Red Top, Fency Hulled .....	.20	2.00	18.00	Rye, Winter .....	.05	.30	2.50
Millet, German .....	.05	.40	3.75	Speitz, Russian .....	.05	.40	3.50
Millett, Common .....	.05	.40	3.75	Hemp Seed .....	.10	.80	
Millett, New Siberian .....	.05	.40	3.75	Canary Seed .....	.10	.80	
Millet, Hog .....	.05	.45	4.50	Flax Seed .....	.10	.75	
Buckwheat, Silver Hull .....	.05	.45	4.00	Sand, or Hairy Vetches .....	.15	1.40	
Buckwheat, Japanese .....	.05	.45	4.00	Peanuts, Spanish .....	.20	1.50	
				San Louis Valley Peas .....	.05	.40	3.50

DESCRIPTION GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA—We have imported this season a limited quantity for those who wish to make a trial. It is claimed to be more hardy, enduring extreme cold and a wonderful drouth resister.

EXTRA FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS (Central Park Mixture)—The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well-drained soil; second, careful preparations of the ground making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being submitted to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However, much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of the grasses, as some varieties are more luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selections and think our Central Park Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. It may be planted early in the spring or fall and should be sown at the rate of sixty to 100 pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. For fall seeding, sow before the autumn rains, and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established and before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet.

MEADOW FESCUE, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS—Grows to two or three feet high, but never in large tufts like orchard grass. One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture; thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage on moist lands. It succeeds well even in poor soil, and, as its roots penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as red clover. It is one of the hardiest grasses after a good stand is secured; it will stand more freezing than any other variety. It yields an abundant crop of seed. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has been sown only to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has heretofore received from our western farmers. Sow fifteen to twenty pounds per acre in spring.

BROMUS INERMIS, or HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS—A wonderful drouth resister. A grass for the stock raiser. All cattle like it. We have grown none at this station that has given as good returns one year with another. The grass has given paying crops every year for the past five seasons. The yield of seed is good, the hay is of good quality, though coarse when grown, and the grass promises well for use in permanent pastures. All kinds of stock eat it readily. Immediately after cutting, fine growth of aftermath springs up, which, with proper care, affords excellent fall and early winter grazing. In fine, it possesses more of the qualities necessary for a good all-around plant for permanent pastures and meadows than any other grass grown on the station farm up to the present time. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds per acre, in either fall or spring. Its nature is to stool out and thus does not show its best until the spring season. Aside from Alfalfa, no grass has fulfilled the promises to our western farmers better than the Bromus Inermis. It meets drouth as well as wet and cold, and for Colorado we know of no grass to equal it. Many of our large ranchmen are planting it extensively.

MANITOBA, or HOG MILLET—The seed is very rich and thus specially valuable as a hog food. A very much-prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, thus, if cut promptly, can be threshed for the seed, while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet.

RUSSIAN SPELTZ—A grain of wonderful hardiness and productiveness, introduced in a limited way three seasons ago, long enough to convince us of its value to our western farmers and stock raisers. Mr. Lindenmeier of Larimer county writes: "This grain grows tall like rye and matures as early as barley, and each year when tested by the side of each of it has yielded twice as much per acre as oats and three bushels to one of barley and is a much better food for stock than either. It yields from forty to eighty bushels to the acre and from four to six tons of straw hay." There are others who have nothing but praise for this grain. Most surely it is worthy of cultivation. Our seed is acclimated—Colorado grown. Order early.

THE SAN LUIS VALLEY or MEXICAN FIELD PEAS—The cheapest and easiest produced stock food. What corn is to Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa these peas are to the mountain states, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. With these peas one can raise hogs, fatten them and make better pork with less expense than the prairie or corn raising states. How to do it. Prepare your ground the same as for grain. Sow broadcast 75 to 100 pounds of the peas and 30 pounds of oats or barley to the acre. The grain is put in to hold the peas up from the ground while growing. Mark out for irrigating the same as for grain and irrigate often enough to keep the ground moist, not wet. Sow just as early as you can work the ground as frost does not injure them. If cut before fully ripe they make splendid hay for all kinds of stock. If wanted for hogs let them ripen, then cut part of them and put in stack for stock—hogs and brood sows. Then put a hog-tight fence around the balance, turn in your swine and let them gather their own food. Here are a few advantages that peas have over any other kind of crop for hog food. First they will grow and do well as high as 8,500 feet. Second, frost does not injure them and they can always be depended upon to make a crop, which can not be said of small grain. Last season in the high mountain valleys thousands of acres of wheat, oats and barley were completely ruined or badly damaged by early frosts. Third, the hogs and sheep gather them and there is no expense for husking, cutting or threshing. Fourth an acre of peas will fatten just as many hogs or sheep as an acre of corn. We know of farmers who raise and sell three hundred head of hogs off 160 acres of land in one year and get from four to five thousand dollars in cash. They do this by having part of their land in alfalfa pasture for summer feed and the balance in peas. Fifth, peas are a splendid fertilizer. Lands that have become exhausted by a continued small grain raising are often brought back to their original richness.

A word to you ranchmen who live in high mountain valleys away from railroads—

during the last autumn we met many of you on the road to market with loads of grain which you were hauling from twenty-five to fifty miles and your load only brought you from \$25.00 to \$30.00 when delivered. Would it not have paid you better to have raised peas and hogs and brought in \$200.00 worth of dressed pork which could have been produced with less labor and expense than the grain. In conclusion let me say a word about the San Luis Valley, the homes of these peas. The altitude is from 6,800 to 8,000 feet and was a few years ago a great grain raising country, but continued grain raising exhausted the soil and crops became so poor in many sections that people are leaving there. About ten years ago some enterprising ranchmen brought peas from Mexico and commenced growing them. Now everything is changed for they are feeding on peas this fall and winter 150,000 head of hogs and 300,000 head of sheep. Land has doubled in value; ground that was exhausted by grain raising is back to its primitive fertility and in place of people leaving they are coming in from all parts of the country to make homes and engage in raising peas, hogs and sheep. What they are doing you can do. We have secured a fine lot of San Luis Valley peas, which we offer as follows: Per lb., 50c; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—In nutritive value, earliness and quickness of growth after it has been mown, it far surpasses the Perennial Rye grasses. It is therefore, indispensable for alternate husbandry; but it does not last over two years; it is of no use in permanent pastures. The soil best adapted to Italian Rye seems to be those that are moist, fertile and tenacious, or of medium consistency, and on such soil it is said to be one of the best grasses grown to cut green, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritive crops. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX, FOR SOWING—There is but one variety of Rape that has proven profitable to sow in America, and that is the Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades offered by unscrupulous dealers through exaggerated advertisements. Such seed is often more or less mixed with the annual variety, which is not only worthless as forage, but once planted, is likely to become a pernicious weed. There is no plant that will give as heavy yield of forage at such small cost as this, and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. Especially valuable for green manuring and pasture. When fed off by sheep it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Biennial.

Culture—Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July. It may be sown broadcast, either with other fall storage crops or by itself, using from one to five pounds of seed per acre.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN—It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stocky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well the joints next below the top send up shoots which yield the second seed heads. For the gain sow in rows three feet apart.

RED KAFFIR CORN—This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slenderer, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect. They measure from one to two feet. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier.

RED TOP—A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently, well suited to our pastures, in which it should fed close, for, if allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet and on poor, gravelly soil about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on "alkali" bottom lands, where other grass failed. Sow twenty or thirty pounds to the acre.

GERMAN NILET—No other plant that has yet been introduced here for grass or forage has been able to produce anything approaching the enormous yield of this plant when grown under favorable circumstances. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. Sow half a bushel to one bushel to the acre; fifty pounds to the bushel.

BUCKWHEAT, JAPANESE—This new variety has been raised here with good results; it is early and very productive. The kernels are twice the size of any other buckwheat of a rich dark brown color, and manufactures a superior flour. Owing to its branching character, only one-half as much seed is required per acre; while the straw is much stiffer and stands up better.

BUCKWHEAT, SILVER HULL—This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent and the grain of a beautiful gray color.

SORGHUM SUGAR CANE, EARLY AMBER—Its early maturity adapts it to almost every section. It has given entire satisfaction wherever introduced as a profitable crop for fodder as well as for sugar making. It usually grows eleven to twelve feet high and stands well. If planted the first week in May the seed almost invariably ripens, thus giving a double crop each year, yielding twenty to thirty bushels of seed and 140 to 175 gallons of syrup to the acre.

WILO MAIZE—Growth is fall—nine to twelve feet—stooling from the ground. It sends out shoots almost from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing three-fourths of a pound, sometimes a full pound, after ripe. On account of its branching habit this grain should be planted in rows, and two or three feet apart. We have both yellow and white.

ORCHARD GRASS—No farmer should be without a small field of orchard grass, as in many respects it is superior to other grasses. It stands the drouth, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent wornout fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other, and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on blue grass. It makes a very heavy sod and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all season. Sow 2 to 25 pounds an acre.

SAND, WINTER OR HAIRY VETCHES (Vicia Villosa)—A very hardy forage plant, growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about forty inches high, and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start again and furnish even a larger crop

than the rest. The seed is round and black and should be sown at the rate of one and one-half bushels to the acre.

NEW SIBERIAN MILLET—The claims made by its introducers are that it is from two to three weeks earlier than German millet; is a much heavier cropper; that the hay is much finer stalks, more elastic and growing much taller; that it is rust-proof; that chinch-bugs do not relish it, and, being of stooling habit, requires much less seed per acre. You should try it.

ROOTS

Asparagus—Strong plants. 25c for 10; \$1.00 for 100.

Horse Radish—15c for 10; \$1.00 for 100.

Rhubarb—Victoria and Linnaeus. 50c for 10; \$4.00 for 100.

INSECT DESTROYER

WHALE OIL SOAP—Used in the greenhouse, nursery and anywhere that insect life exists. Per lb., 15c; 5 lb. can for 60c. If wanted in bulk ask for prices.

TOBACCO DUST—To drive off green lice in hotbeds. Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., \$1.00.

FLOUR OF SULPHUR—Lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c. Large quantities at market price.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP—This popular insecticide gives excellent satisfaction and never fails to quickly exterminate all insect life on plants, flowers, shrubs, etc. It is cheap, effective, clean and harmless. 3 oz. cake makes 1½ gallons of prepared solution; 10c; by mail, 13c. 8 oz. cake makes 4 gallons; 20c; by mail, 28c.

BLUE VITROL—Per lb., 12½c.

PURE PARIS GREEN—Per lb., 35c.

PURE WHITE ARSENIC—Per lb., 15c.

CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER—35c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Use wisdom. Don't have wormy fruit. It is neither good to look at nor is it good to eat, and it always has to be sold at a sacrifice. The only way to destroy the worms effectually is to use Arsenate of Lead. It is the surest and best poison known. Requires no preparation and does the work. It is manufactured in this city and is far superior to Paris Green, Arsenic or London Purple. Give it a trial. 1 lb., cans, 50c each; 4 lb. cans, 60c each; 25 lb. kegs, \$3.25; 50 lb. kegs, \$6.00.

CHICKEN FOODS

MILLET FOR LITTLE CHICKS—Per lb., 3c.

RED ALBUMEN—Dried blood, ground. Per lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c.

DRIED MEAT MEAL—Per lb., 5c; per 100 lbs., \$3.50.

DRIED MEAT MEAL AND BONE—Fine, per lb., 5c; per 100 lbs., \$3.50.

MEAT AND BONE—Coarse, per lb., 5c.

GROUND BONE—Per lb., 5c.

GROUND OYSTER SHELL—Per lb., 3c; per 100, \$2.00.

MICA CRYSTAL GRIT—Per lb., 3c.

CAYENNE PEPPER—Per lb., 25c.

GROUND OIL CAKE—Per lb., 5c.

POULTRY REMEDIES

PRATT'S CONDITION POWDERS—26 oz., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 12 lbs., \$1.25.

LEE'S CONDITION POWDERS—42 oz., 25c; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

LEE'S LICE KILLER—1 qt., 35c; ½ gal., 60c.

LEE'S ROUP CURE—Per bottle, 50c.

PRATT'S LICE KILLER—Per box, 25c.

PRATT'S ROUP CURE—Per box, 50c.

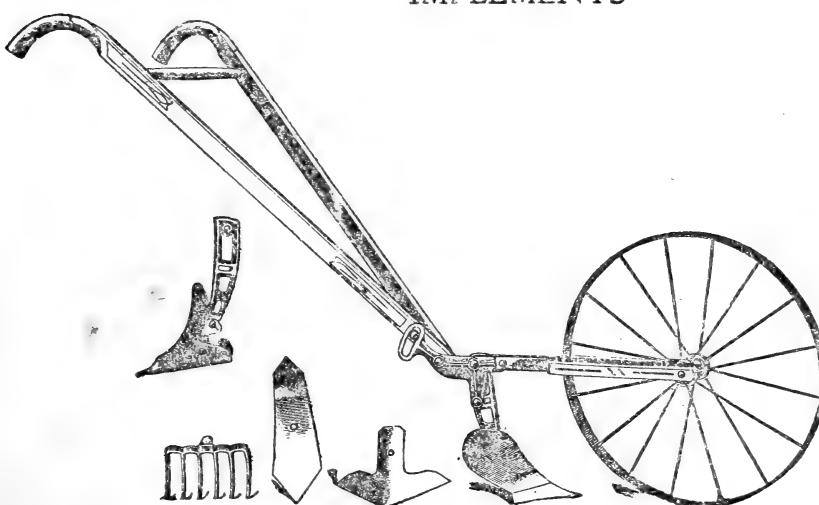
CONKEY ROUP CURE—Per box, 25 and 50c.

CONKEY EGG MAKER—Per box, 25 and 50c.

NURSERY STOCK.

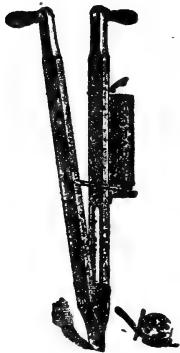
We can fill orders for all kinds of Trees, Plants, Shrubs, etc. Write for prices.

IMPLEMENT



SINGLE-WHEEL HOE OR GARDEN PLOW—

This is a combination of several very useful tools for garden work that are quickly adjusted, run easy, and do splendid work; are a great labor saver. Every gardener should have one. Price, \$4.00.



Hand Planter

HAND PLANTERS—For planting corn, beans and Kaffir corn.

IMPROVED ROTARY—Has rotary drop, three seed plates with seven chambers each; works perfectly; when wanted for planting Kaffir corn, please mention in order; a disk with special size hole is required. Price \$1.25.

King of the Field—Works in any soil; has flexible and adjustable iron drop and does not wear the brush; it has an iron seed box and iron channel. The foot is made of steel; it is well made, strong, durable, reliable and gives universal satisfaction. Price \$1.00.

LANG'S HAND WEEDER—One of the best of this class. Each 25c; postpaid 30c.

PLANT DIBBER—Has wooden handle with solid steel point. Used in making holes for setting out plants. 30c; by mail, 40c.

STEEL TROWELS—Is of one solid piece of steel, and will outwear several of the ordinary sorts. No. 3090, 6-inch, extra heavy, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

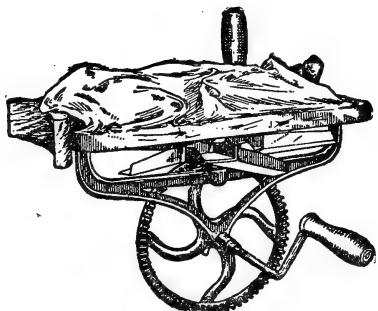
COMMON RIVETED TROWEL—6-inch, 10c; 7-inch, 15c; 8-inch 20c each.

PLANET JUNIOR NO. 4 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, SINGLE-WHEEL, HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW—This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill-seeder, a single-wheel hoe, a cultivator and a plow.


It holds two quarts sowing in continuous rows, or dropping in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easy set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing

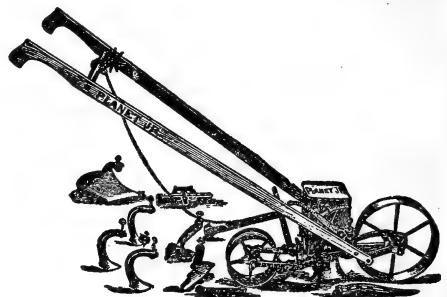
but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden plow or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crop.

Price, complete, \$12.00.



PREMIER BROADCAST SEED SOWER

PREMIER BROADCAST SEED SOWER—The frame of the machine which carries all the bearing parts is made of one piece of metal, thus assuring permanent alignment. This feature makes the Premier the easiest running machine on the market, and prevents it from getting out of order. The seed is fed to the fan wheel through an adjustable slide, in such a manner as to insure an even distribution. The slide can be closed instantly. The grain bag is supported by a strap across the shoulders. The Premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, barley, rice, flax, millet, clover, PRICE, \$1.50



PLANET JUNIOR NO 4

HEN'S FRIEND

We carry a full line of Hen's Friend Drinking Fountains for Chickens. These are so constructed that the Chickens cannot get into the water and dirty it, and also keep the little Chicks from getting in and drowning. They are made of galvanized iron in quart sizes at 25 cents each, and in gallon sizes at 45 cents. Send for one of these and you will be surprised at the labor it will save you, besides keeping the drinking water for your chickens pure.

CHICK FOOD

This is a prepared food for baby chicks. It is made from a receipt furnished us by one, who handles more young chickens than any other man in the United States. This food contains eleven different kinds of seeds and grains, also grit and charcoal. It keeps the chicks healthy and makes them grow.

Per lb. 5 cents, per 10 lbs. 40 cents, per 100 lbs. \$3.00.

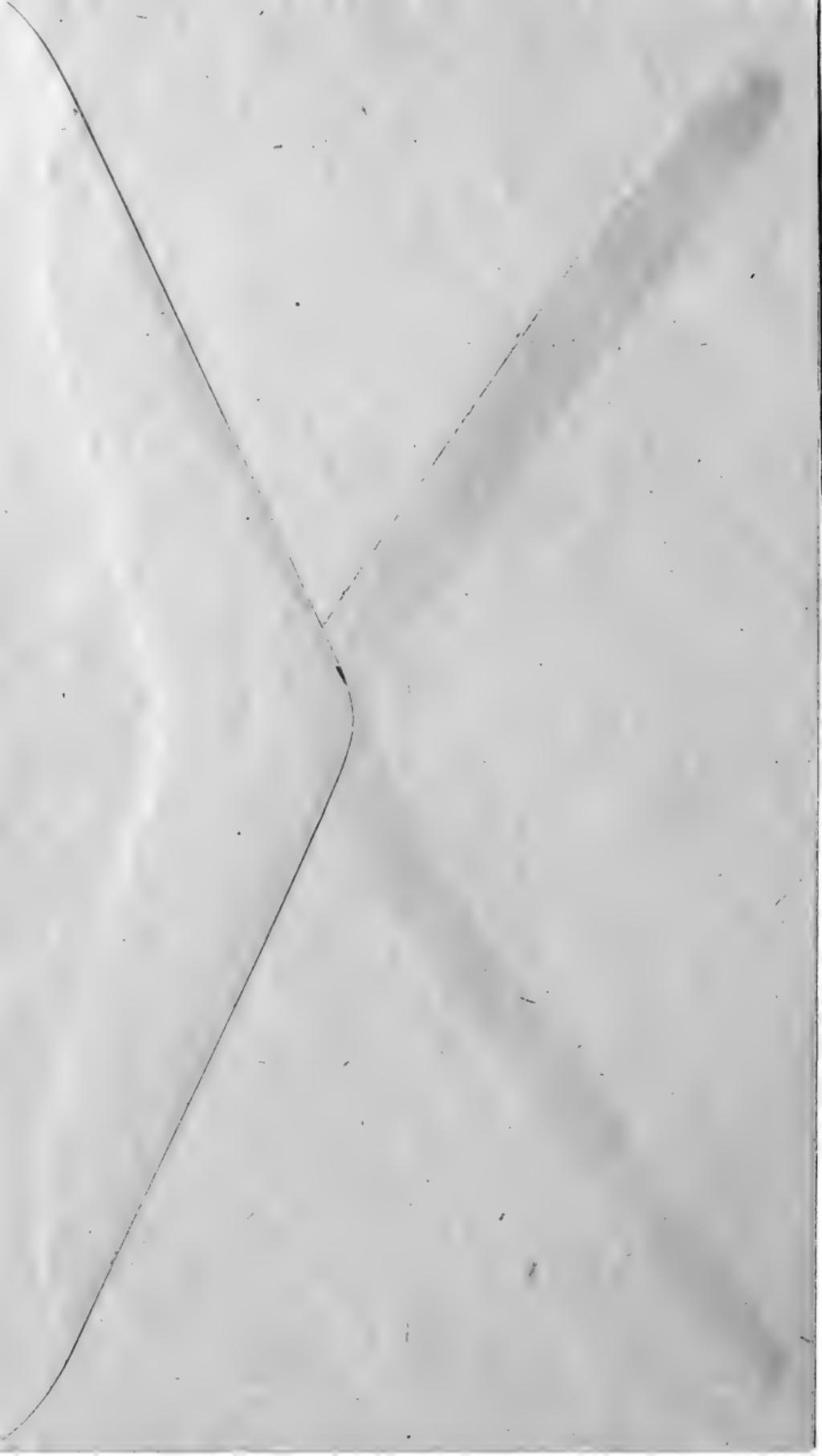
OUR SEEDS GROW.

CARPENTER SEED CO.,

PROVO,

Box 93.

UTAH



SPECIAL NOTICE:- Postage on Beans, Peas, Corn, Grass Seed, etc., add 8 cents per pound extra. Onion Sets, 10 cents per quart extra.

ORDER SHEET—CARPENTER SEED COMPANY

Please be Particular to Write Your Name and Address Correctly and in Full With Each Order

POSITIVELY NO GOODS SENT C. O. D.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ALL ORDERS

CARPENTER SEED COMPANY, PROVO, UTAH

Forward to { STATE ON THIS LINE WHETHER WANTED } to

Amount Enclosed

P. O. Order..... \$.....

Your Name _____

Bank Draft \$

Postoffice _____

County _____ State _____

Date..... 191.....

Express or Freight Office.....

NAME OF OWNER OR
FIRM

OTHER ARTICLES WANTED

TOTAL _____

ORDER EARLY, that the order may be filled before the stock is broken.

Do you grow for market or Home Use? _____

If you have anything to write us with this order, please write it on separate sheet

SPRAY PUMPS



The "PERFECT SUCCESS"—For bucket use. Has all parts with indestructible bronze valves, malleable iron combination foot-rest; has large air chamber and is double acting, throwing a continuous stream; is provided with Bordeaux Nozzle and four feet of discharge hose. Net cash price, complete as shown in cut, except bucket, \$4.25.

"THE PRIZE"—Has brass working parts with bronze ball valve and malleable foot rest. Is the best pump for the price that has ever been offered. Is furnished with Acme Nozzle. Net cash price, \$3.00.

THE LITTLE ASPINWALL—The best low-priced tin sprayer on the market. It throws a spray as fine as steam, and is very useful for applying Liquid Lice Killer in cracks and crevices about the poultry house, roosts, nest boxes, etc.; also about the hog pens. It is more economical of the insecticide than a paint brush or other means of application. For applying insecticide to rose bushes, shrubs, etc., it is unequalled. Price 50cts. by express.

SIMPLEX BARREL SPRAY PUMP—With mechanical agitator and brass working parts. The air chamber is large and insures a steady stream. The discharge has a Y connection. This pump will thoroughly spray the largest trees.

Pump with outfit, consisting of 12½ feet of ½-inch hose, a Bordeaux Nozzle and pole connection, all complete, ready for use. Net \$12.00.



KNAPSACK SPRAYING PUMP, LOWELL'S COMPRESSED AIR

The most complete Sprayer known. One pumping of air will exhaust the entire tank. Air Pump, hose, Nozzle, all complete at only \$6.00 each. ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

Fifty Egg Incubators and Brooders. We are General Agents for these goods, which are the best and cheapest on the market. Send for prices and description. ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺

CARPENTER SEED CO.

PROVO, UTAH.

REMEMBER
OUR SEEDS GROW.



WHILE THERE MAY BE
OTHER SEEDS AS GOOD AS OURS

• **NONE** • ARE • **BETTER**.